THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

September 28, 1940

U.S. Far Eastern Policy Grows Firmer

An Editorial

French Indo-China Imbroglio

Japan Grabs N. China Trade

BY JOHN AHLERS

Americans Tackle Gambling

Lull Occurs in Nazi Airblitz as Berlin Threatens Total Destruction

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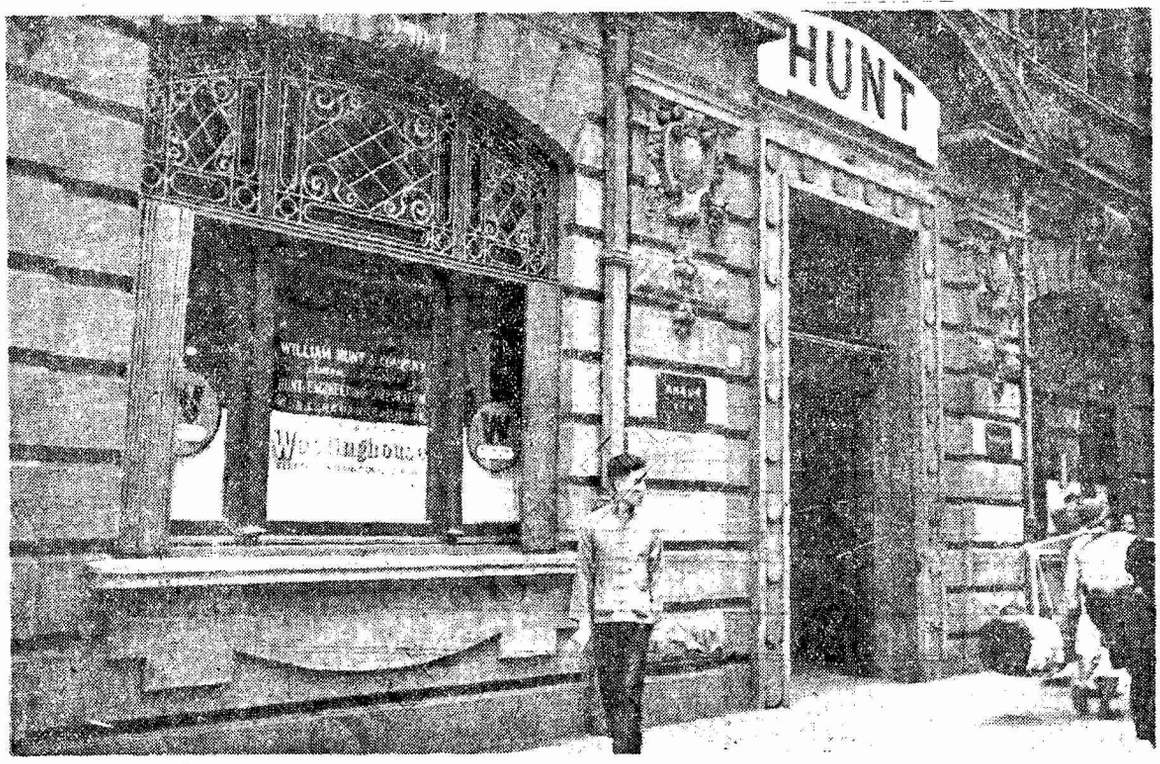

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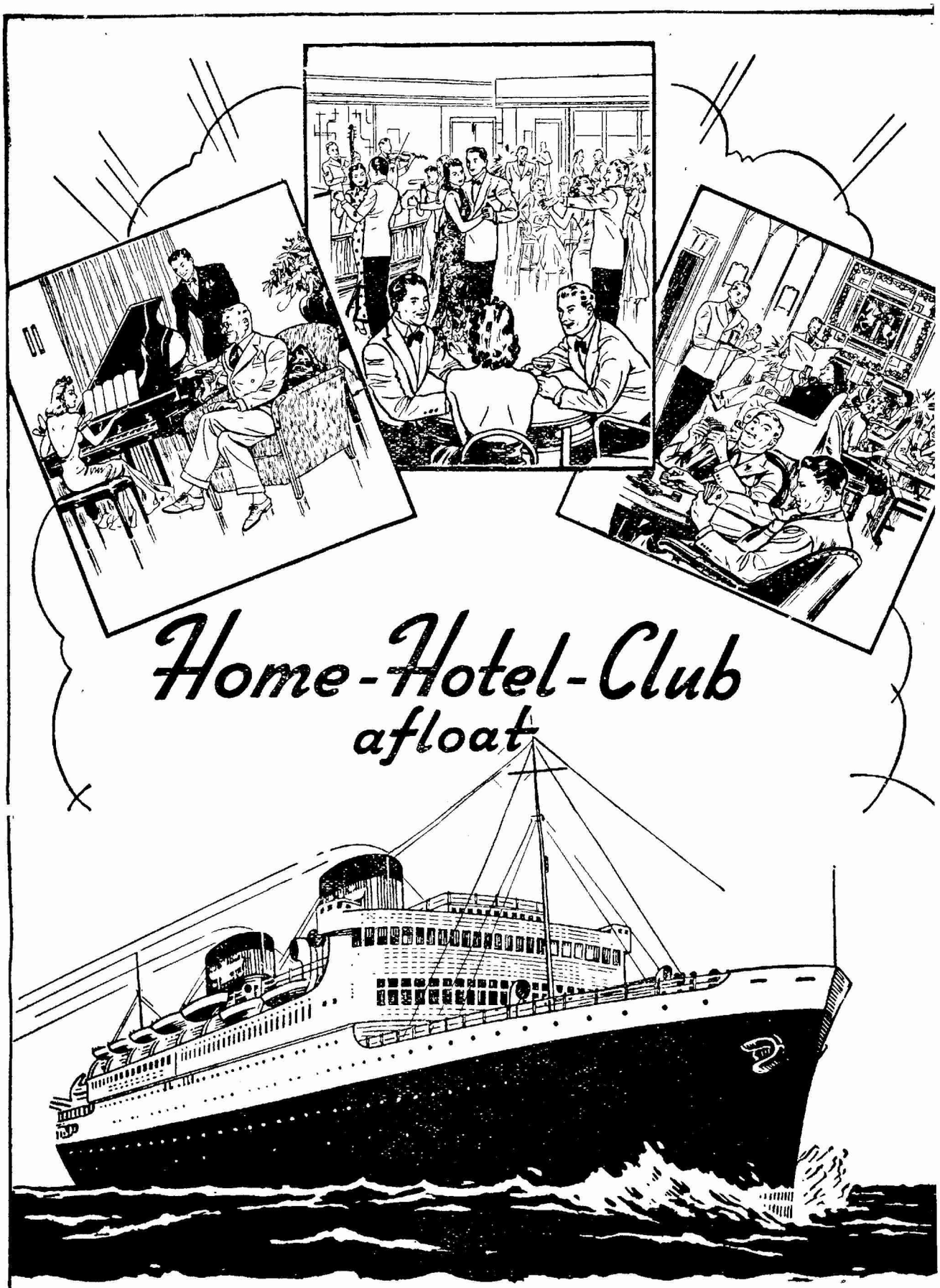

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review.*

SHANGHAI VOLCANO

To the Editor:

Shanghai seems once more to be perched on the rim of a volcano. The transportation systems of both the International Settlement and French Concession are paralyzed by strikes, and there are ugly rumors that the stoppage will shortly extend to other public utilities—power and waterworks.

There can be no doubt whatever but that the Chinese employees of these enterprises have just grievances. Despite slight increases in basic wages and larger increases in the rice allowances, they are in a worse plight than they have ever been, for the cost of living, scaring in harmony with the depreciation of the currency, has regularly outdistanced such wage and allowance gains as the workers have been able to make.

However, the concerted character of the present strike movement suggests that certain unseen forces are at work exploiting the just grievances of the workers with a view to undermining the status of the two foreign-controlled areas of this city. In fact it is being rumored that elements under the control of the Wang Ching-wei regime are active in the strike movement and working might and main to exploit the situation for their own advantage and that of the Japanese.

Many times in the past, the Japanese have complained that the authorities of the two foreign areas are incapable of preserving peace and order. These complaints have been more frequent in recent months since the advent of the wave of political terrorism. The system is simple: the puppets, with Japanese encouragement and assistance, engage in terrorism against their political opponents. The latter retaliate, and then the Japanese charge the municipal police forces with "lacking sincerity" because the terrorists are not arrested. The Japanese, of course, refrain from mentioning that they give protection in the Badlands to the thugs employed by Wang Ching-wei and thus frustrate police efforts.

Terrorism has failed to break down the two foreign administrations. Perhaps the Japanese and the puppets figure that a general strike movement will succeed where terrorism failed. It is easy to picture a situation in which, as the result of a concerted stoppage of all public utilities, serious disorders would occur of a magnitude beyond the powers of the police to control. The Japanese would then have an excellent pretext for taking over the two foreign-controlled areas "in order to restore order."

I am not suggesting that the present strike movement is simply and solely a sinister Japanese plot. But I do suggest that the Japanese and their Chinese agents are attempting to exploit a dangerous situation. Is it not high time for the Powers concerned to warn Japan once more that any forceful alteration of the status quo in Shanghai will not be tolerated—and to prepare in earnest to back that warning up with something much stronger than mere words?

APPREHENSIVE

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1940.

THE CUSTOMS COLLEGE

To the Editor

Sir,

The name of the chief of the Business Department of the bogus Customs College is not Su-chow Ho, but he is the same bespectacled, pale-faced Fukienese that I know. The fact is that he assumes the office under a pseudonym. Evidently he knows that he is playing the role of a traitor and does not want to be known to and hated by patriotic Chinese. I pity him, but I despise him still the more, for, in addition to being a treacherous turncoat, he is a coward.

Should Su-chow Ho repent himself of his sin, he could easily expiate it. He could give up his puppet job, denounce his traitorous master, leave Shanghai and go to free China to deliver himself to the proper authorities, as did the now famous Messrs. Kao Zung-wu and Tao Shi-shing. If he did this, I would love him as I do my brother—nay, more.

HSIU SHU-CHENG

Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1940.

A SCHOOL BOMBED

To the Editor:

In the midst of suffering caused by the Japanese air raids on Chungking, our school, the Futan Middle School, was severely bombed three times. Now the school has been forced to leave the city for a safer place.

I am one of your readers and it is my privilege to inform you of the impression which the raids cause on our schoolmates and teachers. We lived in high spirits despite the bombings—in dugouts. When the "All clear" signal was given, we returned to the classrooms and continued our lessons. There was no complaint, for we feel sure that the enemy will collapse in the near future.

None of the teachers or students were killed or wounded, though unfortunately a girl student, Miss Chang Hsing-hui, was buried when her house collapsed during a raid. It suffered a direct hit by a Japanese bomb. Now we are carrying on with our work in the mountains.

W. L. WANG

Chungking, Sept. 12, 1940

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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CHINESE MOSLEMS

To the Editor:

Islam is a message of peace. The word "Islam" literally means peace and "the way to achieve peace." China is a peace-loving nation. Japan is a peace-breaker. In order to achieve peace in Asia and throughout the world, China is fighting against Japan. And since China is fighting for peace, Chinese Moslems are loyally supporting the country's cause, doing whatever they can for their country. They know that only under the protection of the present Central Government will they be able to breathe freely and enjoy rights that are their due. Moslems and non-Moslems are cooperating in the common cause.

Observing the loyalty of the Chinese Moslems to their country, the Japanese have bombed their centers. Several hundred Moslems have been killed and many of their mosques ruined, including those at Sian, Kweilin, Chengtu and Chungking. This barbarity is a fundamental challenge by anti-Islam and we have to meet it. China is the true champion of Islam. All Moslem nations and groups should join us in this fight for peace and the realization of the ideals of Islam.

MU WEN-FU

Chungking, Sept. 5, 1940.

Editor's Note:—A report by the French Havas news agency from Chungking on Sept. 16 stated that the Executive Yuan of the Central Government was drafting a decree which will ban use of the words "Moslem race" in referring to Chinese citizens of the Mohammedan faith, because they have been the cause of several racial disputes. What does our correspondent think of this measure?

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, September 26, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$19.04

Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$18.60

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$69.18

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AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

September 25, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	15½
Amer Waterworks	8⅝
Anaconda Copper	23½
Bethlehem Steel	80
Chrysler	79½
Elec. Bond & Sh.	6½
Gen. Motors	49¼
Goodyear T. & R.	16¼
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	27⅜
Lockheed Aircraft	29¼
Mont. Ward	42⅜
N. Y. Central	14⅝
Texas Corp.	36½
U. S. Steel	58½

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	9.58/59
New York Rubber, Dec.	19.18/18
New York Hides, Dec.	10.30/30
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	80/79¾
Chicago Corn, Dec.	58¼/58⅜
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	0.71B/71½A

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AMERICAN FAR EASTERN POLICY FIRMS UP CONSIDERABLY

A sudden and startling transformation of the whole Pacific scene has taken place during the past week. Japan has bullied French Indo-China into submission and it was the tense situation leading up to this event which precipitated the change. Great Britain has offered the United States the use of her great naval base at Singapore and Anglo-American conversations are under way in Washington, looking toward plans for joint defense of British and American interests in the Pacific. Admiral James O. Richardson, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, is due in Washington this week to report on the Pacific situation. Finally, Col. Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, has announced that the full Pacific Battle Fleet of the U.S. Navy will be back in Hawaii by Jan. 1 next year.

These developments add up to a single conclusion, namely, that American policy in the Far East is firming up and that the period during which Japan has had a "free hand" in this part of the world is drawing rapidly to a close. The explanation for the firmer trend in American policy out here must be sought in the happenings in Europe. When France capitulated to Nazi Germany in June, the rapid conquest of England by Nazi Germany was considered a foregone conclusion in many quarters, including, probably, official Washington. At the very least, it was considered a strong likelihood. American policy was based upon this prospect. Considering it probable that the United States would have to face the Nazi menace alone, Washington took the first cautious steps of appeasement toward Japan. President Roosevelt adumbrated his "triple Monroe Doctrine" idea. Some Congressmen and Senators and a section of the American press advocated friendship with Japan in view of the growing menace of a Nazi-dominated Europe. Japan, heartened by these signs of American appeasement, made her demands on French Indo-China and sent a mission to the Netherlands East Indies.

Then commenced the Nazi airblitz against England. It has been in progress now for three weeks, but there are no signs either of a British defeat or a British capitulation. On the contrary, the British have given such a good account of themselves that Hitler has been unable to gain mastery over the skies above England and it now seems that the intended German invasion has been indefinitely postponed, since winter is drawing on and such an enterprise under winter conditions would almost inevitably encounter disaster.

Britain's remarkable resistance to the Nazi air attack has undoubtedly impressed Washington. If Britain can withstand the Nazi attacks, America's first line of defense remains unbroken and there is little to fear from Nazi Germany at present. With apprehension on this score relieved, it was only natural that the United States should once more focus its attention on the Far East and seek to restrain Japan's territorial appetite. With Britain succeeding in holding her own against the Nazis, what is more natural than that Britain and the United States should cooperate to defend their Far Eastern interests?

According to reports from Washington, the Anglo-American conversations regarding joint defense in the Pacific are being conducted by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador—with Mr. Richard Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, participating. The fact that Mr. Casey is thus engaged indicates very clearly the scope of the conversations, and the Japanese press hits the nail on the head when it asserts that the talks are designed to work out policies for blocking Japan's "southward expansion."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reported on Sept. 20 that the conversations were directed toward "closer cooperation between the English-speaking parts of the world, especially as regards the joint strategical use of *all* military bases within the posses-

Promises Decisive Aid to China

Chicago Tribune photo

Mr. Wendell Lewis Willkie, Republican candidate for the Presidency.

tion of the United States and the British Empire." He forecasted an agreement between the United States, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, similar to the recent pact between Canada and the U.S.A.

In the Pacific, the key question at the moment is the British naval base at Singapore. Hawaii, the only large American naval base in the Pacific, is far from the trouble zones of the Far East. This physical fact greatly reduces the mobility of the U.S. Fleet in Far Eastern waters. But the situation in this respect will be radically altered if an agreement is reached whereby the U.S. Fleet gains the use of the Singapore base. Powerful fleet units could be placed athwart the sea routes from Japan to the Netherlands East Indies and Australasia. The Philippines would have added protection. Britain would be immeasurably aided in her defense of both Singapore and Hongkong. French opposition to Japan in Indo-China would receive a stimulant. China's courage would be heightened. Japan would be facing a combination that would spell *finis* to her dream of a "New Order" in greater East Asia.

Japan's alarm has already been made sufficiently manifest. The first Japanese reaction to reports of the Anglo-American conversations in Washington was a *Domei* report from Tokyo on Sept. 22 quoting "political quarters" in the Japanese capital to the effect that if Britain and the United States agreed on the joint use of naval and air bases in the Pacific area, including the Singapore base, "a situation which cannot be ignored by Japan" might be brought about.

According to a *Reuter* report the same day, the official Tokyo attitude regarding any agreement for joint Anglo-American use of the Singapore base is that such an agreement inevitably would give rise to a "serious world disturbance."

The Japanese press violently attacked the proposed agreement as an attempt to thwart Japan's "southward expansion policy." Said the Tokyo *Asahi*: "Japan cannot countenance such developments, because they would interfere with Japan's command of the western Pacific." Collaboration between Britain and the United States, the paper declared, is taking concrete form and Japan must prepare in the military and diplomatic fields to meet any eventuality. The *Hochi* accused the United States of seeking hegemony over the entire Pacific.

Unless Britain's resistance to the Nazi attack on England should suffer a collapse—and there is nothing to indicate that this is likely to happen—it can confidently be predicted that the present trend of American policy in the Pacific will continue and take on bolder lines as the Anglo-American talks assume concrete shape. Nor is the trend likely to be affected by the Presidential election, for the Republican candidate, Mr. Wendell Willkie, has made a pronouncement on Far Eastern policy which indicates that he stands to the "left" of President Roosevelt on the question of the Far East.

In a statement at San Francisco on Sept. 22, Mr. Willkie declared that if he is elected he will follow a policy calling for decisive American aid to China against Japan and strong protection of American interests throughout the Pacific. He asserted that the United States needs a "free, strong and democratic China."

Some may regard this statement as a mere vote-catching device, and that in part it may be, for there is strong and widespread sentiment throughout the United States which favors American aid to China of a much more positive character than any the Roosevelt administration has ever extended. But that is only one aspect of the matter. American public opinion favors aiding Britain as America's first line of defense against Nazism. Similarly, it favors helping China as America's first line of defense against Japan in the Pacific. These are two parallel lines of a single policy. The American idea of aid to Britain and China is the product, not of sentimentality alone, but of acute necessity. Whether the next Administration in Washington is Republican or Democratic, United States' policy will continue to take cognizance of that fact.

Japan Has Lion's Share Of North China Trade

BY JOHN AHLERS

ARBITRARY application of Nippon-managed exchange and trade control has been and is one of the chief promoters of Japanese foreign trade in parts of China which have fallen prey to conquest. If such control were manipulated without discrimination, it might affect the volume of trade and its commodity structure, but ought not to change the distribution of particular imports among various supplying countries. However, wherever the Japanese established exchange and trade controls, and kept in their hands the control levers, they managed to promote their own trade at the expense of other countries' commerce.

The contrast is striking between Japanese trade shares at Shanghai, where a comparatively free import market continues to exist, and in North China, where imports are Nippon-controlled. In Shanghai, the Japanese Empire including Manchuria in recent months accounted for no more than 11 percent of total imports while the two leading Anglo-Saxon powers supplied two-thirds of local importations. In North China, on the other hand, the Japanese Empire supplies 55 percent of all imports, and its import share is 70 percent if cotton and rice—both in the North exceptional imports and outside the range of Nippon-Western trade competition—are left out of consideration.

The chief reason is that the Japanese manipulators of trade control in occupied China systematically discourage imports from Japan while obstructing importations from other countries. Were it otherwise, Dai Nippon should not share in North China imports in almost all commodities with several times the percentage of her import share at Shanghai. Yet her average import share in North China is between five and six times higher than at Shanghai, not taking into account the very considerable volume of Japanese smuggling, and the large volume of imports from Japan arriving under disguise as military supplies.

The above percentages have been calculated upon the basis of Chinese Maritime Customs trade returns for the first half of this year. Later figures for North China are not yet available. Although a notice on the back cover of the monthly North China trade returns booklet asserts that it is "issued as early as possible during the month succeeding that for which the statistics are compiled," actual publication is regularly delayed some three months. Since the North China Customs, about the middle of every month, communicate to the Customs Inspectorate-General the Northern ports' trade totals for the previous month, they must by that time be in the possession of all details. The long delays in publication can be ascribed only to a desire to withhold detailed trade information from non-Nipponese businessmen as long as they might be able to make some practical use of it.

The North China trade returns are among the poorest publications in China. They give a monotonous tabulation of imports and exports in the order of their Customs tariff positions, but there are no general tables indicating at a glance, the trade shares of foreign countries in and each of the North China ports. The information is secretive; the public is not told the rates of exchange at which the values of the Gold Units for imports, of

of dollars for exports, are established. The reader will search in vain, volume after volume, for information as to whether dollar export values are Shanghai dollars, or Tientsin dollars, or Peiping F.R.B. dollars. To top it all, most trade value figures are fictitious. The North China Customs returns value at GU105 the average price per bale of raw cotton imported into China in January-June, 1940. In the whole world there is no cotton as expensive as that; the average value of current Shanghai raw cotton imports is but GU34 per bale. Tientsin values raw cotton three times as high. Most other import commodities at Tientsin are valued at prices two to three times higher than at Shanghai.

Yet the Maritime Customs, when summing up all-China trade values, just add, without adjustment, North China figures to Shanghai and other figures. The result is that trade statistics for the whole of China become erroneous, that no direct comparison between Shanghai and North China figures is possible for any serious purpose, and that North China trade as compared with the commerce of other parts of this country is greatly overvalued statistically. All China's imports during the first half of this year were valued at GU359,343,000, including GU177,295,000 of North China imports. This would give the Gulf of Chihli ports and Tsingtao a share of 49.33 percent in total Chinese imports. Yet with North China imports calculated at least two times higher than the valuation of similar goods at Shanghai, those imports at best may be valued at half the official figure, i.e. at about GU90,000,000. This adjustment would appear to reduce the total value of China imports for the half-year under review to GU270,000,000, and curtail North China's real share in these imports to about 33 percent.

There is, however, one purpose to which the North China trade returns lend themselves despite their artificiality. They suggestively show the overwhelming share which the Japanese Empire secured in the imports of the territory supposedly under control of the Peiping North China Political Council. That Empire, in the trade statistics of the North, is represented under five different heads: Japan, Korea, Formosa, the Kwantung Leased Territory and Manchuria. The latter's share is insignificant, since most of Manchurian foreign trade is booked under the heads of either the Kwantung L.T. or Korea. The North China trade returns comprise figures for the six ports of Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tientsin. All figures in this article apply to the first half of the current year. Thus, while all North China imports are valued nominally at GU177,295,000, imports from the Japanese Empire alone amounted to GU96,897,000. The Japanese share is 55 percent. With raw cotton and rice eliminated, North China imports were GU144,000,000, whereof the Japanese account for almost 70 percent. Their pre-war share in North China imports was 25 percent only.

The Japanese 55 and 70 percent shares, respectively, do not show the full extent to which Nipponese military conquest in that part of China has led to commercial domination. A prominent part in North China imports is played by certain raw materials, foodstuffs, fuels and metals which the country must secure abroad, but which the Japanese either do not produce at all, or not in quantities sufficient to yield an export surplus. It is these goods in which imports from countries outside the Japanese realm continue to preponderate, since the Nipponese, for lack of substitutes of their own, cannot yet replace them. These commodities include raw cotton, rice, spices, jute and gunny bags, iron and steel, mineral oils, as well as hides and leather. But in North China imports of all goods which they are able to produce and to export themselves, the Nipponese secured the lion's share. In the numerous instances where Japanese import shares surpass 80 and even 90 percent, that lion's share approximates a monopoly.

The following are the Nippon Empire's dominating shares in North China importations of 25 out of the 32 commodity groups of the Chinese Maritime Customs tariff:

99.0%—Stone and Earthenware
98.5%—animal products, canned food, groceries
98.0%—fruits, seeds, vegetables
97.0%—coal, fuel
95.4%—fishery products
95.3%—cotton piece-goods (five groups, raw cotton eliminated)
94.0%—Rayon and silk yarn, piece-goods
94.0%—woodware
93.4%—paper, paperware
93.2%—wines, spirits
92.0%—chinaware, glass
83.0%—sundry goods, postal parcels
82.4%—metalware
80.0%—chemicals, pharmaceuticals
75.0%—timber
74.5%—machinery, tools
69.0%—tobacco, tobacco products
67.0%—vehicles, vessels
60.0%—wool, woollen goods
53.5%—dyes
53.2%—sugar

Japan's sugar import share in North-China is as low as 53.2 percent only temporarily, as a result of decreased Nipponese export capacity due partly to crop failure and partly to coal shortage and other Formosan industrial difficulties. In dyes, thanks to the European war, Japan managed to get ahead of Germany and take away a substantial portion of the latter's former North China market. In wool and woollen goods, Japan's share is but 60 percent, because New Zealand and Great Britain still have to furnish the wool. But Dai Nippon supplies almost all the woollen goods, just as she enjoys practically a monopoly in North China imports of cotton, rayon and silk piece-goods. As regards textile products, North China has become just another colonial market of Japan.

It is at the expense primarily of the United States that Japan secured a two-thirds share in North China imports of vehicles. The number and value of American motor-cars imported in the North still surpasses that of Nippon-made cars, but Japanese trucks, tractors, and automobile parts have out-distanced the American products. The bicycle market, of course, is a Japanese monopoly. In tobacco imports, Japan leads with a 69 percent share, since she is first even in leaf importations, while shipments of American tobacco leaf to North China have ceased altogether. In timber imports, the formerly predominant United States retains a share of but 21 percent against Japan's 75 percent. In chemicals and pharmaceuticals, second to Japan's 80 percent share is Great Britain's share of seven percent only. As regards machinery and tools, the Japanese enjoy the by far leading position, chiefly due to their exports of hand tools, machine tools, prime movers, and textile machinery. In miscellaneous metalware, they so completely control the field that they are the biggest suppliers even of electrical materials and appliances, as well as of scientific instruments. They even surpass the Swiss as suppliers of watches.

In no less than 15 commodity groups, out of a total of 32, the Japanese participate in North China imports with between 92 and 99 percent, i.e. they have secured what is to all intents and purposes little short of a monopoly. This success they achieved prior to the recent generalization of North China import exchange control, which stopped a great deal of what remained of non-Japanese import trade in the North. In all probability, during the second half of this year, under the newly reinforced control system, the Japanese will be able to add yet a few more import monopolies to their North China commercial booty.

Roosevelt Gives Pledge that Labor's Gains Will Not Be Sacrificed in Executing U.S. Defense Program

Editor's Note:—Following is an extended resume of the address delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt at a Convention meeting of the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 11, 1940.

"During the past weeks in several sections of the East I have been inspecting the progress of our national defense. I have gone through navy yards and private yards to watch the building of destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers; I have visited aviation units to see our modern fighting planes; I have been in our great gun factories where I have seen the most modern guns of all types swiftly being molded into shape; I have visited camps where young Americans are receiving training and instruction in the tactics of the warfare of today. Through it all there was the impressive conviction that America is rising to meet the ever-growing need for an adequate physical armed defense of the country.

Gives Pledge to Labor

President Roosevelt

"It is one of the characteristics of a free and democratic sovereign nation that it have free and independent labor unions. In country after country in other lands labor unions have disappeared as the iron hand of the dictator has taken command. Only in free lands have free labor unions survived. When union workers can assemble with freedom and independence in conventions like this it is proof that American democracy has remained unimpaired —and it is symbolic of our determination to keep it free."

The President then cited the increase in the membership of the union from 70,000 in 1933 to 500,000 at present, going on to say that "in those same seven years organized labor as a whole has become stronger in membership, in influence and in its capacity to serve the interests of the laboring man and woman and of society in general than at any other time in our history." He referred to a series of laws enacted in recent years, including collective bargaining, minimum wage and maximum hour laws, the outlawing of child labor, the mediation of labor disputes and the protection from the hazards of old age and unemployment. He then continued:

"Our progress has been accomplished with patience and deliberation. That is the democratic way; that is the road which leads to lasting results. Here in America we have kept our feet on the ground; our progress has been steady and sure; we have not been misled by illusory promises.

"Events abroad have shown too late the result of other kinds of methods—promises of swift, revolutionary relief; seductive pictures of panaceas; short cuts to prosperity and plenty. For these promises people yielded up their liberties and all that made life dear. In exchange they have received only the rationing of their news, the rationing of their religion, the rationing of the clothes upon their backs and the rationing of the bread upon their tables.

"Our progress must continue to be a steady and deliberate one. We cannot stand still, we cannot slip back. We must look forward to certain definite things in the near future. For example, the benefits of social security should be broadened and extended; unemployment insurance should cover a larger number of workers. Our old-age-pension system must be improved and extended; the amount of the pension should be increased and above all these pensions must be given in a manner which will respect the dignity of the life of service and labor which our aged citizens have given to the nation.

"There are some who would not only stop now the progress we are making in social and labor legislation, but would even repeal what has been enacted during the past seven years—all on the plea that an adequate national defense requires it. They would seek unlimited hours of labor. They would seek lower wages. They would seek the cancellation of those safeguards for which we have all struggled so long.

"I still believe, however, as I did when I said on May 26th last: 'We must make sure in all that we do that there be no breakdown or cancellation of any of the great social gains which we have made in these past years. There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a retreat from any of our social objectives—conservation of resources, assistance to agriculture, housing, and help to the underprivileged'.

"Our mighty national defense effort against all present and potential threats cannot be measured alone in terms of mathematical increase in the number of soldiers and sailors, or of guns or tanks or planes. Behind them all must stand a united people whose spiritual and moral strength has not been sapped through hunger or want or fear of insecurity. The morale of a people is an essential supplement to their guns and planes. I am convinced that a breakdown of existing labor and social legislation would weaken rather than increase our efforts for defense. Continuance of this means the preservation of the efficiency of labor.

"In this great crisis has come proof that organized labor as well as all other groups of our citizens is aware of its own responsibilities. I have called on representatives of labor to serve and have placed them in responsible positions to take part in the defense work of their Government. From the very start, representatives of labor, including your own distinguished president, have shared in formulating and administering the program. I am particularly glad to be able to say that the A. F. of L., the C.I.O. and the railroad brotherhoods are all loyally cooperating in this effort with the National Defense Commission and with the Army and Navy. This cooperation in the task of national defense will, I hope, encourage closer and more friendly relations between these great labor organizations.

"It is equally necessary and fair that every dollar of capital in America also contribute its share. Just so long as we continue to call upon men to train for combat and for service behind the lines will we also continue to call upon the industrial plants of the nation for the service which they can give. Capital and industry, as well as labor and agriculture, are responding and I know will continue to respond.

"Weakness in these days is a cordial invitation to attack. That is no longer theory; it is a proven fact—proved in the past year. I hate war now more than ever. I have one supreme determination—to do all I can to keep war away from these shores for all time. I stand, with my party, upon the platform adopted in Chicago: 'We will not participate in foreign wars and we will not send our army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas except in case of attack.'

"In our efforts for national defense, fine teamwork has been developed—and you teamsters know what the word 'teamwork' means. The continuance of this teamwork after the present emergency is over will have consequences of lasting good to the nation as a whole. It will enable us to enjoy an internal security transcending anything heretofore known. Ours is a great heritage; we are determined with all our effort and might to keep it intact. The workers in the factories, the farmers on the land and business men in plants and offices are awake to the perils which threaten America. No selfish interest, no personal ambition, no political influence will stop the majority will of our people to make America strong—and to keep it free."

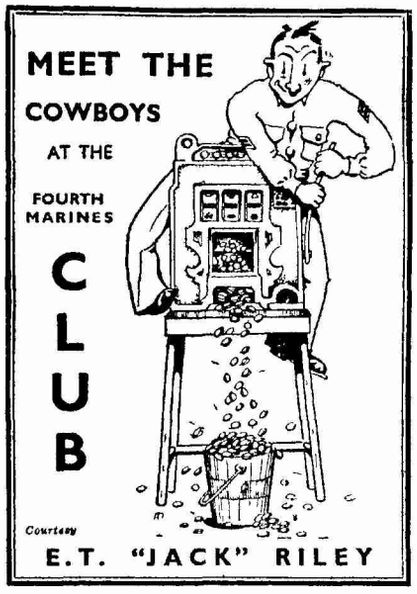
Kindness to Animals—But What About the Humans?

LAST week the Shanghai S.P.C.A. managed to awaken the kindly feelings of the members of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The Council published a notice in which it enjoined all sellers of livestock, including poultry, game, birds and frogs, to treat such creatures "in a humane manner" and threatened the inhumane with prosecution. The sentiment thus evidenced is commendable, but is it not high time that something were done in this city to end the intolerable cruelties to which human beings are subjected? Among other things, the Council might try threatening prosecution to employers who keep women and children at work in factories for 12 or 14 hours a day. They might seek to end the system whereby men are employed as beasts of burden on the city streets. And they might consider doing something for the hordes of homeless, ragged, hungry and often diseased men, women and children whom nobody seems to care anything about.

Americans Take Lead in Drive Against Gambling Menace

THE American authorities, on Friday, Sept. 20, took the first step toward ridding Shanghai of the Sino-Japanese gambling menace which was introduced into this city simultaneously with the inauguration of the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking several months ago. The American step was an important one because it resulted in the arrest of the most prominent foreign figure involved in the operation of the Japanese-protected gambling house, popularly known as Farrens, Ltd., located on Great Western Road only a short distance from the American Columbia Country Club.

The man arrested was E. T. "Jack" Riley, who came to the Far East as a sailor in the U. S. Navy, but was, according to report, discharged because of his gambling activities. After leaving the service, Riley became proprietor of a bar and a cabaret, one located in the "Blood-Alley" section of Frenchtown and the other in the "Trenches," a notorious district in Hongkew, which was finally closed by the Chinese authorities. Shortly afterward Riley's nick-name "Jack" was expanded to "Jack-pot," indicating that he had taken on another line, also concerned with gambling—the slot-machine. He obtained the agency for a Chicago concern which controls the world manufacture of "one-arm" bandits, otherwise mechanical devices in which players insert small coins and slugs and occasionally win a prize—usually less than the total put in.



This advertisement of Riley's battery of "dime-eating tigers" (as the Chinese call slot-machines) which he has maintained in the Fourth Marines' Club on Bubbling Well Road, appeared in "Walla Walla," local house organ of the Marine Corps.

Since the Chinese Government prohibited the importation of such gambling devices, Riley allegedly brought them in—piecemeal—by the smuggling route and assembled them in Shanghai. For several years he was known as the "slot-machine king" of Shanghai, owning and operating several hundred of these devices which were farmed out to cabarets and bars in all parts of the city. The International Settlement prohibited the operation of slot-machines, but Riley circumvented the regulations by placing them in so-called private clubs.

Since the slot-machine lives up to its popular name of "one-arm bandit," proprietors of bars and cabarets found them profitable, some cases being reported where the revenue from these gambling devices was sufficient to pay the rent on the entire establishment.

With the profits derived from the slot-machine business, Riley quickly advanced into "big-time" gambling. He first became proprietor of a chain of restaurants and night-clubs, originally started by White Russians, known as "D D's". It was said that he purchased the chain in order to use the places, particularly the leading establishment on Avenue Joffre, as locations for his slot-machines. At one time there were a dozen machines in this one establishment.

But it was Riley's acquisition of a major interest in Farrens, Ltd., which led to his downfall, because Farrens, Ltd. is one of the leading Japanese-protected gambling houses in the city. It operates a half dozen double-table roulette games and other devices, including a crap-table, which Mr. Riley supervised personally three nights a week, the other nights being taken by an assistant. Riley's partner in Farrens, Ltd., is Joe Farren, a German subject, who started the place originally as a night club which provided dancing and a floor-show. Later, the game of "Bingo" was introduced and finally roulette.

Farrens, Ltd., is a big advertiser in the local foreign newspapers, particularly the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* and over the *Evening Post* Radio, where the gambling resort is referred to as "the house of surprises." This was presumed to refer to the night-club on the ground floor, as the gambling rooms on the upper floors should, more correctly, have been described as the "house of sorrow" for those who lost their fortunes, or even their "nest-eggs" intended to finance a trip home or next month's rent bill. Many foreign young men, employes of local firms, got into serious difficulties as a result of losses at Farrens roulette tables.

Aside from his gambling activities, Jack Riley was a popular figure in Shanghai's sporting life. Although over 50 years of age, he was a popular baseball player with the local American team, his ability as a baseball player belying his claims to citizenship in countries other than the United States. Riley is said to be a total abstainer so far as liquor or tobacco are concerned. He is unmarried.

Riley's arrest created a major sensation in the local newspapers and broadcasts and was cabled extensively to the newspapers in the United States. He was arrested on Sept. 20 by Detective-Inspector J. G. Creighton of the special branch, S. M. P., as he emerged from the Fourth Marines Club on Bubbling Well Road. Riley was arrested on information filed with the U. S. Court for China by Charles Richardson, Jr., Special Assistant to the U. S. District Attorney. The District Attorney, Leighton Shields, who has served here for several years, departed for the United States on vacation several weeks ago. Mr. Richardson was appointed shortly after Mr. Shields' departure and immediately began investigating the rumors concerning the gambling activities of Mr. Riley, which had been in circulation for many months. While few disputed the rumors of Mr. Riley's gambling activities, the question of his nationality occasioned considerable speculation, it being alleged on occasion that he was a Canadian, a Chilean, and a naturalized Chinese citizen.

Mr. Richardson informed the Court that the American Consul-General, R. P. Butrick, on July 31, received a letter from G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the International Settlement, enclosing a clipping from *The China Weekly Review*, referring to the gambling situation in the "badlands" which stated that Farrens, Ltd., was owned by foreigners, one of whom was an American ocitizen.

Mr. Phillips, in his letter to Mr. Butrick, stressed the difficulties which the authorities of the International Settlement had experienced in contending with the gambling situation in the western residential area where the Settlement only had police authority on the municipal roads, but not in the surrounding territory which was controlled by the Japanese Army and its puppet Wang Ching-wei administration. Mr. Phillips said, however, that there was a difference in dealing with Chinese-operated gambling establishments and with places operated by foreigners, who are subject to their home legal jurisdictions under the extraterritorial treaties.

The American Consul-General turned Mr. Phillips' letter over to the U. S. District Attorney, who immediately launched a vigorous inquiry into the matter, resulting in the arrest of Mr. Riley, who was charged with a breach of Sections 153, 154, 155 and 156 of the District of Columbia Code pertaining to gambling. The regulations are particularly severe on those guilty of operating gambling establishments or paraphernalia. Riley was charged on 17 counts, the list being printed in full herewith for the information of the local Japanese and Chinese puppet authorities, who are the major promoters and protectors of gambling in the city:

1.—That he, an American citizen on divers and sundry occasions during 1940, and particularly during June to September inclusive, at Farrens Limited, did set up and maintain gaming tables and other devices and contrivances adapted, devised and designed for playing games of chance for money or property.

2.—That he as part-owner of Farrens Limited kept and maintained a place for the operation of games of chance and gambling devices.

3.—Enticing and permitting persons to bet or play on gaming tables.

4.—Permitting gambling devices to be set up at Farrens Limited for gambling purposes.

5.—Permitting gaming tables to be set up in the same place for playing games of chance.

6.—Permitting gaming tables and gambling devices to be set up there for the playing of games of chance.

7.—Permitting gaming tables to be set up and used for gambling in a house which at the time was under his control, wholly or partly and permitting the said gambling tables to be set up and used for gambling.

8.—That the accused at Farrens Limited did deal and play and practice the confidence game or swindle known as roulette, crap tables, slot machines and other confidence games for money.

9.—That accused was an accessory to the dealing, playing and practice of the confidence games mentioned.

10.—That he had set up slot machines at a resort known as D. D.'s.

11.—Keeping and maintaining an establishment at D. D.'s for the purpose of operating gambling device known as slot machines.

12.—Permitting persons at D. D.'s to play the slot machines.

13.—Permitting slot machines to be set up at D. D.'s and used for the purpose of gambling in a night club.

14.—Permitting slot machines to be set up in D. D.'s, in a house occupied by him wholly or partly at the time.

15.—Permitting slot machines to be set up at D. D.'s gambling in a house then occupied wholly or partly by him.

16.—Permitting slot machines to be set up at D. D.'s while the place was partly or wholly under his control.

17.—That he was an accessory to the setting up and maintenance of a confidence game or swindle known as slot machines, a gaming device designed for the purpose of playing a game of chance for money.

Mr. Riley was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court for China, following which he was placed under bail of US$25,000, heaviest ever set in a case of this type in the history of the Court. Riley experienced considerable difficulty in raising the bond, allegedly because of legal restrictions against withdrawal of such a large sum from his bank in the United States. The bail-bond was finally arranged on Monday, Sept. 23, the sum amounting at present exchange to practically a half million dollars in Chinese currency. As Riley handed the money over to William T. Collins, Clerk of Court, he remarked facetiously, that it represented 14 years of hard "day and night" work. Riley is represented by Myron Wiener, local American Attorney.

The first major question in Riley's case apparently will be concerned with his citizenship, according to preliminary reports, although another report appeared in *The China Press* alleging that Mr. Riley "was not connected in any way with Farrens' night club." This unusual declaration was attributed to the German Joe Farren, founder of the resort. Farren claimed that Riley was "merely part owner of the land," upon which the gambling house stands.

Riley's arrest had an unexpected reaction throughout the city in the sudden disappearance of slot-machines. Jimmie James, who operates a night club and "bingo" establishment at Jessfield, immediately removed a half-dozen slot-machines which he had operated for several years. It also was reported that several of the "one-arm bandits" which Riley had operated in the Marine Club were likewise removed. The same thing happened in the bars and joints in "Blood Alley," and at several clubs in the International Settlement.

It was regarded as significant that R. T. Bryan, Jr., Municipal Prosecutor in the International Settlement, appeared in the U. S. Court as an observer during the preliminary hearing of the Riley Case. It was thought that the American action against Mr. Riley will force the authorities of the International Settlement to take similar action against the Sino-Japanese gambling clique which has been operating in and about the Settlement for many months. The Settlement authorities raided a gambling resort at 18 Sinza Road early this week resulting in the arrest of 50 gamblers and the seizure of a truck-load of paraphernalia.

Whether this action is preliminary to more extensive moves against the "big shots" of the gambling fraternity who operate such resorts as the "Six Nations" on Ave. Haig, the China Club and Farrens, Ltd., on Great Western Road, remains to be seen. All three of these houses are located on roads which belong to the Settlement, particularly the "Six Nations" resort on Ave. Haig. By blocking the entrance and exits or by arresting those who enter and depart from the joint, the Settlement authorities could quickly force its closure. However, the authorities of the International Settlement permitted a large gambling house, the Asia Club, to operate for several months on Gordon Road, entirely within the Settlement. It was finally closed as a result of a letter addressed to the Japanese Consul-General by C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General, who inquired whether the house was "protected" by the Japanese as the then Chairman of the Municipal Council alleged.

There apparently have been no further developments regarding the opening of a large gambling house and opium-smoking divan on Route Courbet, French Concession, which was referred to in a previous issue of *The Review*. A gambling syndicate has allegedly purchased Del Monte, a well known night club, located on Ave. Haig. There also have been no further developments regarding the nine large gambling houses and opium smoking joints which recently were opened in the Nantao area by the Sino-Japanese combine, which allegedly pays the Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking $2,000,000 monthly in "taxes."

Japanese Tighten Arrangements For Interviewing Wang Ching-wei

The *Central Press Service*, operated under Japanese auspices by Tang Leang-li, head of the Nanking "International Publicity Board," announced on September 19 that arrangements in regard to interviews with Wang Ching-wei, head of the puppet regime, by foreign journalists, had been tightened.

In future any foreign journalist, who wishes to interview Mr. Wang must communicate with the International Publicity Board, which, "generally, would require an advance notice of three weeks." The regulations also apply to interviews with other officials of the "reorganized" government, stated the report.

Previously it had been possible to obtain interviews with Wang Ching-wei by applying to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo or the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai. The "tightened" restrictions place the Nanking leader in a position of isolation somewhat similar Henry Pu-Yi, "ruler" of Manchukuo, who also is protected by the Japanese Army from contact with the outside world. Pu-Yi probably has not been interviewed by a newspaperman, even Japanese, for a half dozen years.

The new regulations, which have the effect of placing Wang Ching-wei in "cold storage," so far as the world's press is concerned, were adopted, allegedly as a result of an interview which Mr. Wang gave Chester S. Holcomb, a young American journalist, who represents *King Features*, a picture and syndicate service, owned by Hearst. Mr. Holcomb has his office in Hamilton House with the correspondent of International News Service and other Hearst enterprises represented here.

Mr. Holcomb, who is 24 years old, was born in Rochester, N. Y. and is a graduate of Syrause University. After working on the Rochester *Times-Union*, owned by the well known publisher, Frank Gannett, Mr. Holcomb went to Los Angeles where he was connected with the *Los Angeles Times*. He then went to Japan where he served for a year as news editor of the *Japan Times* prior to coming to Shanghai. He also traveled in Europe investigating conditions there for a considerable period prior to the outbreak of the war.

Early in August, Mr. Holcomb was given a pass to proceed to Nanking to interview Wang-Ching-wei, by the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai. Owing to the fact there there were two official delegations in Nanking at the time, who occupied all the time of the official propagandists, Mr. Holcomb was able to see Mr. Wang unattended, except for Mr. Wang's private interpreter, and obtained the only genuine and unrestricted interview which the Nanking leader has granted to any correspondent since he assumed office. Mr. Wang, in effect, admitted the helplessness and hopelessness of his position. In the interview—published exclusively in *The China Weekly Review* in Shanghai—Mr. Holcomb explained how Mr. Wang was practically a prisoner of the Japanese Army; how it was necessary to pass through three lines of Japanese military guards in order to obtain access to Mr. Wang's house, which was surrounded by a high wall.

The interview created a major sensation in Chinese circles and was widely reprinted abroad as it disclosed for the first time, Mr. Wang's lonely position as Japanese-protected head of the Nanking puppet government.

The Japanese Embassy spokesman here was incensed at the disclosures in the Holcomb interview, while the Nanking press service declared that "men of the Holcomb type were responsible for the misunderstanding now existing between China and the United States." The Japanese military spokesman at the Shanghai press conference criticised the interview and declared that Wang Ching-wei "was as free as the Emperor of Manchukuo."

Lull Occurs in Nazi Airblitz on England as Germany Threatens Complete Destruction of British Isles

BOLSHEVISM CARICATURED IN NAZI ANTI-SEMITIC ORGAN

The first attack on "Bolshevism" in any German newspaper since the conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet pact in August, 1939 made its appearance on Sept. 18 in the anti-Semitic Nazi sheet "Der Stuermer," according to United Press report from Berlin. The paper published a cartoon showing a Jew about to flog a naked female representing "civilization." The Jew was swinging a cat-o'-nine-tails whose various thongs bore inscriptions such as "Bolshevism," "Socialism," "Atheism," "Revolution." On the Jew's back was branded the Soviet emblem of the scythe and hammer and the Star of David, Jewish religious emblem. It will be recalled that on Sept. 14 Bulgarian Communists issued a manifesto (the third in three days) violently assailing Germany and Italy. Germany was charged wi h desiring to organize an anti-Soviet base in the Balkans.

DURING the past week there has been an obvious lull in the Battle of England. Nazi air attacks on the British Isles, sustained with a savage intensity for two weeks, have slowed up appreciably, but there has been no letting-up of the Royal Air Force attacks on Germany. One gains the impression that the lull in the German offensive against England will not be of long duration and that it will speedily be followed by new and more spectacular developments in the drama of World War II.

Whether these fresh developments will include a Nazi attempt to land troops in England remains to be seen. Nazi newspapers, railing against the British air attacks on Germany at the beginning of this week, threatened that the German Air Force would "entirely destroy England from one end to the other." Said the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger*: "England will be punished as no country has ever been punished before. German retaliation consists in one word: annihilation." The newspaper *Der Angriff* was equally dire in its warning: "If Churchill and his airmen keep this up, then England will not have enough blood and tears to fulfill our remorseless demand for revenge . . . Let England remember this after every raid on German territory, so that she may be prepared for the dreadful end being made ready for her as surely as the Amen in church."

These threats appear to have made not the slightest dent in the morale of the people of England and their leaders. If the Germans attempt a landing, it is reasonably sure that they will get the hottest reception ever accorded an invading force anywhere and at any time in history. Two days before the above-quoted Nazi thunderings issued forth, the Lord Mayor of London,

Saving His Conscience

Chicago Daily News

The British Spirit

Low in New York Times

Sir William Coxen, in a broadcast message to the United States, gave a solemn pledge that the streets of London would be defended to the last. There is every reason to believe that this pledge will be honored to the full.

Britain's stamina is undoubtedly being reinforced by the very substantial aid she is already receiving from the United States and the certitude that this will become more active after the Presidential election in November. Britain is now reported to be receiving 300 of the 500 planes turned out monthly in American aviation plants, and last week there were hints that American superbombers, the so-called Flying Fortresses, will soon be sold to Britain. At present, these mighty machines are manufactured solely for the United States Army. This is not all: According to an *I.N.S.* report from London on Sept. 20, American pilots are enlisting in the Canadian Air Force at the rate of 200 a month and there can be little doubt that at least some of these men will see service in England. This will go a long way toward making good the wastage in Royal Air Force personnel.

What was perhaps the most poignant sea tragedy of this war occurred last week when the British liner s.s. City of Benares sank in the North Atlantic after striking a mine or being torpedoed. The vessel was carrying a number of child evacuees from England to Canada. Eighty-three of the children were lost, in addition to a number of adults, including the captain of the ship. Despite a denial in the German press that a German

submarine had torpedoed the vessel, it was assumed in Washington that Germany was responsible. Secretary of State Cordell Hull described the sinking of the vessel as "a most dastardly act." Regardless of this disaster, the Children's Overseas Reception Board in London announced that evacuation of children from vulnerable areas in England would continue.

The Italian advance into Egypt is meanwhile continuing, but the sparseness of information released gives no real indication of the actual gains of the invading forces. Martial law was clamped down on the entire country at the beginning of this week, but there has still been no declaration of war against Italy. Four ministers said to be strongly pro-British were removed from the Cabinet late last week and the Italian press launched a campaign designed to wean the entire government away from Britain. The Rome newspaper *Il Messagero* urged King Farouk to face the problem of Italo-Egyptian relations "before it is too late" and to embark on a new policy of friendship with Italy or lose her national and international status. England would leave Egypt in the lurch as soon as things turn bad, the paper asserted, adding: "Egypt can expect full independence only from an Italian victory."

Leaflets No Use

London Daily Herald

"I say, pal—them leaflets were no good. We ought to have dropped your photograph."

An Anglo-French naval engagement—the second since France deserted the Allied cause—occurred at Dakar, French West Africa, at the beginning of this week. British naval units arrived off the port and General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French National Committee in London, was aboard one of the vessels. General de Gaulle sent emissaries ashore to demand the surrender of the port. The colonial government, and the armed forces supporting it, insisted on adhering to the Vichy regime. The British warships then shelled the town, and French warships which had arrived from Toulon a little while previously returned the fire. One of these was the battleship Richeliu, which fired her huge guns from a dry-dock in which she was undergoing repairs.

By their action, the British evidently hoped to detach French West Africa from the Vichy regime (although the pretext used was that Hitler was plotting to get control of the port). The action seems to have failed signally, for on Tuesday General de Gaulle's headquarters in London announced that the General "had withdrawn his army of free Frenchmen and also warships from Dakar." The British Ministry of Information denied reports that a British landing had been attempted at or near Dakar. Perhaps not. But if it is true that General de Gaulle had an army of free Frenchmen ready, then it seems obvious that this army would have landed had the colonial authorities at Dakar shown any sympathy for the de Gaulle cause.

A *Transocean* report on Sept. 23, quoting information gathered in Vichy, declared that opposition to the Petain Government in France's African empire is found only in Equatorial Africa (Ubangi, Gabon and Tchad, which have some 3,600,000 natives and only a few hundred whites); a part of the Cameroon (2,500,000 natives); while the attitude of Togo is uncertain. But West Africa, Algiers, Tunis and Morocco, embracing a population of 30,000,000 natives, remain loyal to the Petain Government.

The Nazi Foreign Minister made a trip to Rome last week-end to confer with Premier Mussolini. The German Foreign Office has disclosed nothing of what took place, but before Von Ribbentrop departed it announced: "Meetings of German and Italian statesmen in the past always produced concrete results and they have always been more than mere parleys." Finding England a tough nut to crack, it is not unlikely that Von Ribbentrop went to Rome to impress upon Mussolini the necessity for playing a more active role in the war.

Senor Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, was still in Berlin this week, conferring with high Nazi officials. Whether this visit is the prelude to Spain's entry into the war on the side of the Axis will probably not be known until Senor Suner returns to Madrid.

Birthday Cake

Washington Post

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

Hitler and His Shadow

The China Press

The Figurehead

Chicago Tribune

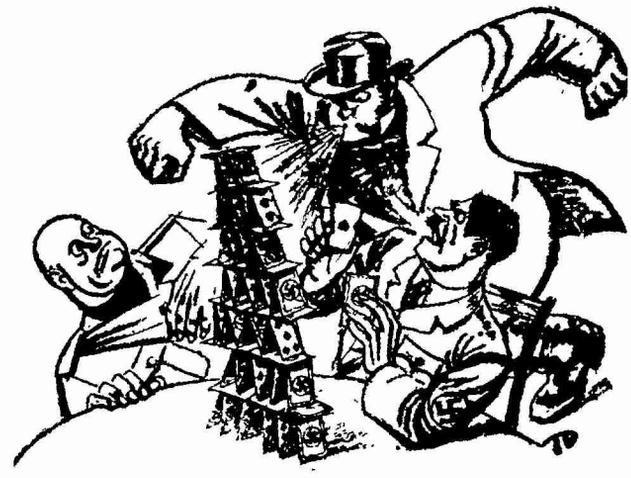
"Help!"

Lynchburg News, U.S.A.

Germany—Interior View

Elderman in Washington Post

Nazi-Fascist House of Cards



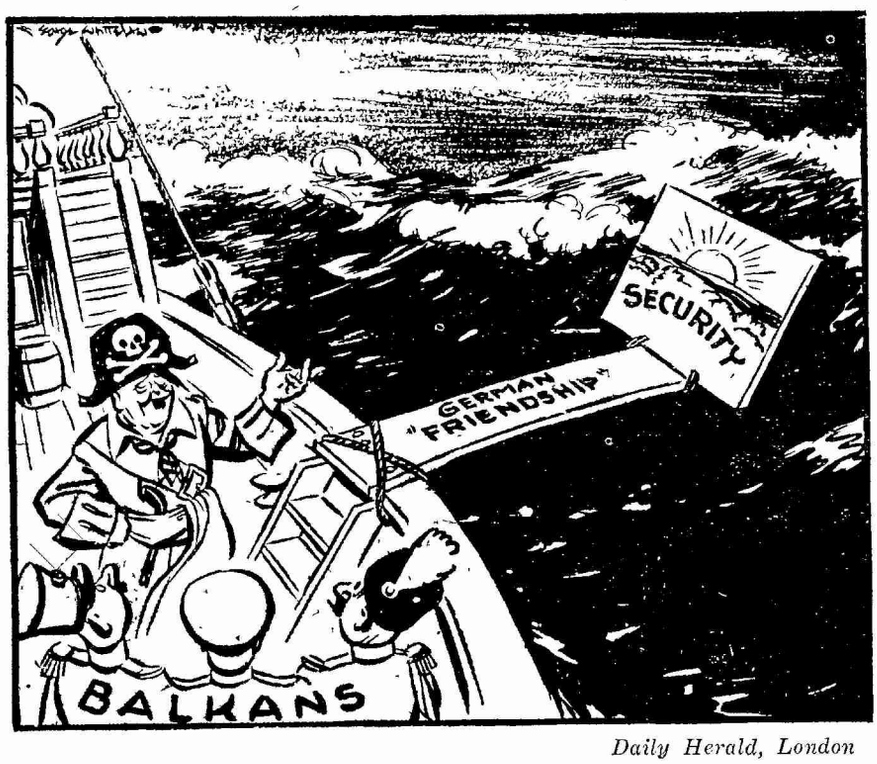
Derrick in Weekly Review, London

Followed

Daily Herald, London

Adolf—"Don't look around now, but I'm sure we are being followed."

"Road to Security"



Daily Herald, London

Pirate Hitler: "Step this way gents, to dry land and a glorious future."

Battle Still Rages

Washington Post

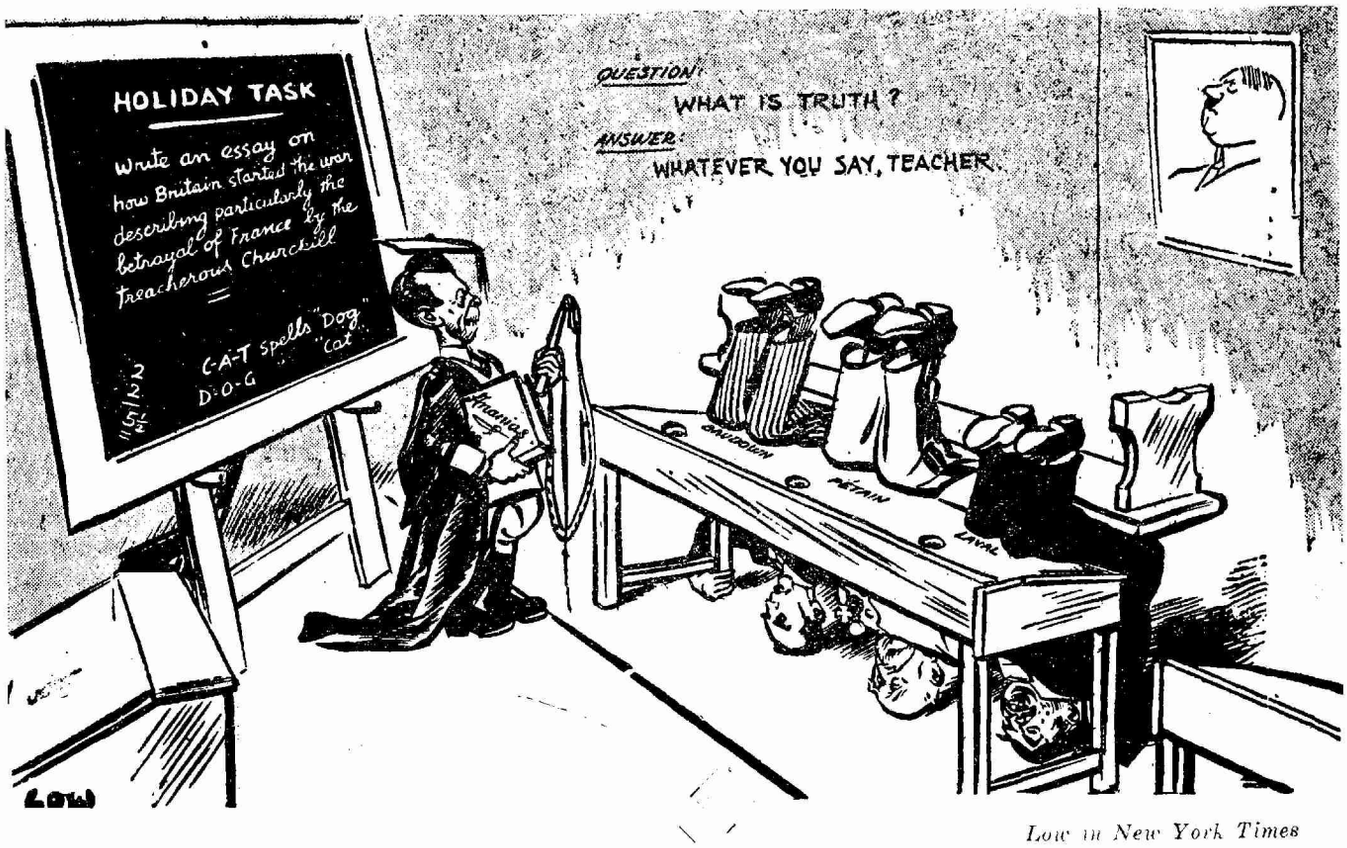
Indelible Scar

Los Angeles Times

Putting It Up Again

Christian Science Monitor

The German Classroom Under Nazi Rule



Low in New York Times

"New pupils at Dr. Goebbels' Academy."

Competition for the Halo of Napoleon

London Herald

Hitler: "Believe me, Rib., Stalin's gone crazy. He thinks he's Napoleon."

A Bedtime Story

Los Angeles Times

Awaiting the Fatal Hour

The Chicago Tribune

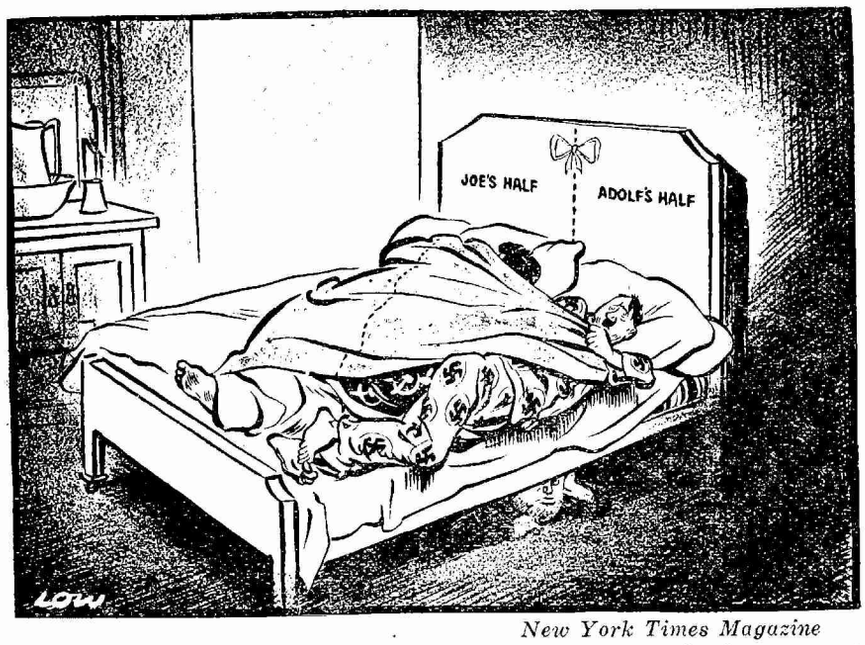
Keep Moving

Chicago Daily News

How Many Lives am I Offered ?

Los Angeles Times

Uneasy Nights in the Balkans



New York Times Magazine

Famous English cartoonist, Low, satirizes the struggle for power in southeastern Europe.

Appeasement Office

The Lynchburg News

Kobe Court Sentences Briton to 8 Years in Prison on Spying Charge

THE forgotten man of Japan's recent anti-British spy hunt, Mr. Vincent Oswald Peters, "got his" at the hands of Japanese justice when he was sentenced on Sept. 20 by the Kobe District Court to eight years in prison for violation of the Military Secrets Act. Mr. Peters, who was described by *Domei* as a "former merchant marine officer and a lieutenant in the British Royal Naval Reserve," was arrested on January 17, 1940.

It appears from the dearth of fact with which the court decision was reported that the victim was tried *in camera* with the object of making him the Japanese Army's I-told-you-so exhibit.

Arrested at Kobe

Mr. Peters' arrest took place at Kobe as he was about to board the s.s. Taiyo Maru, Shanghai-bound. It was alleged that he was a member of a foreign spy ring which was placed under police scrutiny "following suspicions aroused of his activities centering on the Seamen's Mission" in Kobe, according to the vague *Domei* report.

The prosecution, which demanded 10 years' imprisonment, "presented evidence" to the Kobe District Court, where the case was tried, to show that a spy ring existed and used an unnamed British Blue Funnel Line vessel by which messages were relayed between Kobe and Hongkong.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Peters had arrived in Japan on Oct. 7, 1938 in the guise of a businessman, and that to maintain this impression he preserved regular office hours. The specific charge was that he had been engaged in espionage in naval as well as economic matters.

Held Eight Months

The fact that Mr. Peters was held in prison for eight months without trial arouses strong suspicion that he was long ago cut out to be the "goat" of the spy scare. If he was guilty of the charges, the Japanese have not shown one iota of proof. In one breath the victim was labelled by *Domei* a "former" merchant marine officer and in the next he "claimed that he was a businessman," as though this were an incongruous state of affairs. The fact that Mr. Peters maintained regular business hours bespeaks his fortitude in face of the battery of prying eyes which no doubt put his every move under heavy barrage. And why should the Blue Funnel steamer remain unnamed? And what of the Seamen's Mission? If there were suspects there, surely they should have been questioned.

The trial took place behind locked doors, without benefit of any publicity. No indication has been given that the defendant had a lawyer to defend him, or that any witnesses appeared in his behalf.

World-wide opinion held the Japanese authorities responsible, at least morally, for the death in Tokyo late in July of Melville James Cox, one of 13 British subjects arrested on espionage charges. Mr. Cox was "found guilty" *post mortem*, but one by one the remaining 12 were released as evidence against them failed to materialize. Meanwhile, a number of Japanese subjects had been seized in various parts of the British Empire, most of them being released after brief detention. The Japanese finally decided to "try" and convict Mr. Peters in order to justify their anti-British campaign.

Ishiro Kobayashi, *Domei* correspondent, was released from prison in Singapore the same day that his six compatriots were arrested. He had been detained seven weeks on suspicion of spying, having been arrested when Britons in Japan were being rounded up for allegedly similar reasons.

Japan's "Spy" Round-Up

Daily Herald, London

Japanese Officer: "Just take these spies in charge and accuse all of them of being Britons."

Six More Japanese Nabbed in Singapore

Mamoru Shinozaki, an employee of the Japanese Consulate-General, and five other Japanese subjects, including two women, were arrested at Singapore on Sept. 21 on charges framed under the Official Secrets Act. They appeared in Court Sept. 23, when Mr. Shinozaki and Miss Atsuko Yamakawa were ordered remanded in custody, while the remaining four were released.

According to a *Domei* report from Tokyo on Sept. 23, the Japanese Foreign Office took a "grave view" of the arrests which, it was stated, threatened further deterioration in the already delicate Anglo-Japanese relations. The same report asserted that the British police in Singapore searched Mr. Shinozaki's office in the Japanese Consulate-General and demanded that the safe be opened and confidential documents handed over to them. When the Japanese Consul-General refused to comply, the police allegedly sealed the safe and departed. These actions were described by the Tokyo Foreign Office as "a breach of international usage and a grave insult to Japan," since consular premises enjoy a virtual diplomatic immunity.

Japanese Stabilize Prices In North China Area

After meeting with representatives of the Japanese Army, Embassy and the North China liaison office of the Asia Development Board, the Japanese Consulate-General in Peiping issued an ordinance on Sept. 19, prohibiting the increase of commodity prices above the level of Sept. 18. According to *Domei* which carried the news, there was no consultation with the supposed authorities of the region, the puppet Chinese North China Political Affairs Commission. The stabilization was made necessary by the speculative boost in commodity prices in the Tientsin-Peiping area following the Sept. 2 adjustment of export-import rules among yen-bloc countries. The news agency stated that the new price control act would be legalized in cooperation with the North China Political Affairs Commission, if necessary.

Japanese Troops Enter Indo-China; Clash With French at the Border

HANOI ACCORD CANCELLED BY THE FRENCH

The French Indo-China government on Tuesday night unilaterally cancelled the agreement, signed with the Japanese at Hanoi last Sunday, under which Japan was granted certain military facilities in the French colony. This step was taken in consequence of the Japanese attack on Indo-China by troops of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China. The attack was continuing as this issue of The Review went to press, with considerable casualties on both sides. Major-Gen. Nishihara, head of the Japanese mission to Indo-China, had left Hanoi and was reportedly engaged in efforts to dissuade Japanese military forces from continuing the attack. It was also reported that the Indo-China government has invited Chinese assistance in repelling the Japanese invasion.

FIGHTING between troops of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China and French colonial forces in northern Tonking, French Indo-China, was in progress early this week following the signature in Hanoi of an agreement whereby the Indo-China government accepted Japanese demands for certain "military facilities." The Hanoi accord was arrived at after weeks of negotiation on the basis of agreements concluded between the French and Japanese governments on Aug. 25 and 30, according to a communique issued by the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo.

Official statements issued in Hanoi declared that Japanese troops in China's province of Kwangsi had crossed the Indo-China border in violation of the Hanoi accord, which provided that entry of such forces into the French colony should be deferred for further discussion.

Terms Kept Secret

Neither in Hanoi, Tokyo or Vichy have the actual terms of the agreements of Aug. 25 and 30, or the Hanoi accord (which was reached last Sunday) been disclosed. But last week-end, just before the signing of the Hanoi accord, unconfirmed reports said that the Japanese had demanded the right to occupy Hanoi with 20,000 troops, control of the Langson and Laokay railway, and use of the Gialam airfield near Hanoi.

The Hanoi authorities were said to have rejected these demands, and the Japanese reportedly delivered an ultimatum to Hanoi, demanding compliance by midnight last Sunday, Sept. 22. Immediately thereafter, Hanoi and Tokyo announced that an accord had been reached. Then followed reports that French and Japanese forces had clashed at Dongdang.

The Japanese explanation for this clash was that Japanese troops had advanced across the border in terms of the agreement just concluded, and that the French colonial forces resisted because they had not been informed in time of the fact that an agreement had been arrived at. This explanation came out of Tokyo on Sept. 23. Later the same day, Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo announced that Japanese army and navy forces had "entered French Indo-China peacefully under the terms of the agreement."

Whether this referred to the Japanese troops which crossed the border near Dongdang, or to forces landed elsewhere, was not stated. In any case, the Hanoi authorities contend that the Japanese troop movement across the border near Dongdang violated the accord, and on Tuesday of this week fighting was still in progress, with the French forces having withdrawn some distance inside the border.

Reports from Hanoi declare that trains bearing the first colonial troops wounded in the clash with the Japanese had reached Hanoi and that Red Cross hospitals had been prepared for their reception. One of the casualties was Lieut.-Col. Lobet, commander in the Dongdang area, who was killed in action, according to a *Reuter* report from Tokyo. The same agency reported on Tuesday of this week, also from Tokyo, that the French garrison at Dongdang had surrendered to the Japanese on Sunday after the initial clash and had been disarmed. This conflicted with reports from other sources that fighting was still continuing.

A report from the Japanese forces in South China, cabled here from Tokyo by *Domei* on Sept. 23, gave anything but a picture of "peaceful" penetration of the French colony by Japanese forces. This report asserted that the French troops had resorted to the use of poison gas during "bitter fighting" that morning, with Japanese forces advancing into Tonking after "all-night spasmodic engagements in the vicinity of Dongdang."

Again, according to *Reuter* reporting from Haiphong on Sept. 23, Japanese troops were "pouring" into the French colony at that port. This did not prevent Mr. Yakichiro Suma, spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, from declaring the same day that "Japan has no territorial designs on French Indo-China." The agreement reached at Hanoi last Sunday, he said, resulted from "peaceful talks" and was concluded "with a view to settling the China Incident." Therefore there could be no objection from any other country.

Blow at China

If the Hanoi accord involves nothing more than the granting of military facilities to Japan in the French colony, it is bad enough, for the French in Indo-China have become the partners of Japan in her aggressive war against China. It is clear, however, that Japan does have "territorial designs" on China and that these are now being executed. The terms of the Hanoi accord—and the previous accords of August—are being kept secret because Japan, having pledged respect for the status quo of Indo-China, fears international repercussions not at all to her liking.

According to a *Reuter* report from Haiphong on Sept. 23, the Hanoi accord grants Japan air bases in Tongking and the right to station 6,000 troops at those bases; right of passage for Japanese troops from South China through Indo-China by a delimited route; permission to land and station a certain number of effectives at Haiphong.

French Were Intimidated

Whatever the precise terms of the accord may be, there is no doubt that

The Road to Mandalay

Shanghai Evening Post

CATROUX IN LONDON AFTER ESCAPE FROM INDO-CHINA

Gen. Georges Catroux, Governor-General of French Indo-China before the collapse of France in June, escaped from the French Far Eastern colony under dramatic circumstances, including a night departure from an Indo-China port with the aid of Indo-China natives, United Press reported from London on Sept. 18. The General is now in London and may soon go to French Africa to enlist support for the cause of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French National Committee in London. General Catroux appealed to Frenchmen everywhere to join the de Gaulle movement. Indo-China, he said, had been "stupified" by France's defeat at the hands of Nazi Germany.

the Indo-China Government was intimidated into signing them. Late last week, the Japanese mission headed by Major-Gen. Nishihara ostentatiously left Hanoi for Haiphong with his staff and Japanese residents of Indo-China made ready to evacuate. Then came the Japanese ultimatum which was to expire at midnight on Sunday, followed by the announcement that an agreement had been reached. Tokyo denied that any ultimatum had been delivered and said that negotiations were proceeding smoothly. It was nevertheless known that an ultimatum had indeed been delivered.

The ultimatum to the authorities at Hanoi followed quickly on the heels of an important conference held in the Imperial Palace at Tokyo. It was attended by the Japanese Emperor, Premier Konoye, the Ministers of War, Navy, Foreign Affairs and Finance, and by the Army and Navy Chiefs-of-Staff. The conference lasted three hours, from 3 to 6 p.m., and although it was vaguely announced that "important national affairs" were discussed, it was evident that the subject under discussion was the impending Japanese action in Indo-China. The Emperor is consulted by the chiefs of government only when some vital step is in preparation.

At the time the Tokyo conference was held, the Hanoi talks were bogged down due to the far-reaching character of the Japanese demands. After the government had secured the Emperor's compliance, the Japanese negotiators in Hanoi evidently banged their fists on the conference table and threatened dire action if the French did not submit.

Army May Disapprove

The fact that French forces were this week continuing the battle against invading Japanese troops near the Kwangsi border, appears to give the lie to statements that they resisted the Japanese because they were ignorant of the fact that an agreement had been reached. It is entirely possible that the French colonial army command disapproves of the capitulatory agreement made at Hanoi and is determined to resist the Japanese advance. Whether this is so or not should become clear very soon.

Admiral Decoux, Governor of the colony, issued a statement during the evening of Sept. 22 in which he announced in hazy terms the agreement reached with the Japanese mission. Previously (in August), he said, the French and Japanese governments had concluded an agreement which provided for "formal Japanese recognition of the territorial integrity of Indo-China and of French sovereignty over all parts of the Indo-Chinese Union" in exchange for "facilities of a military nature" to Japan. The Hanoi talks were conducted for the purpose of working out details of these "facilities."

Admits Air Bases

The Governor then continued: "In full agreement with General Martin, Commander-in-Chief of the Indo-China Army, I sought, lengthily and not without difficulty, conditions of application which, while equally favorable to the interests of the two countries involved, could in all sincerity be considered as the first manifestation of lasting Franco-Japanese friendship. It is in this spirit that certain air fields in Tonking will be placed at the disposal of the Japanese Army to be used for its operations. This mark of confidence—one of the greatest that one country can give another—sets, I repeat, bases for sincere collaboration between the Indo-Chinese Union and Japan. Placed in proximity to the Japanese Empire, it is normal that, in conformity with her immutable interests, Indo-China should maintain with this great Power of the Far East friendly relations founded on good faith and mutual respect. The convention that has just been signed follows this realist policy. The Governor-General of Indo-China is convinced that everyone will understand its aim. Conscious of having done his duty, the head of this colony now counts on everyone doing his own by accepting, without second thought, this new situation, which will allow Indo-China to work in peace, and in the shelter of this peace to pursue its destiny."

This flowery declaration fails utterly to conceal the fact that Admiral Decoux made an ignominious surrender to Japan without any attempt at resistance; that this surrender is a treacherous blow to China and a great

They Finally Woke Him Up

The Washington Post

help to Japan in her war against China and in her "southward expansion" policy. And, even though Admiral Decoux will not admit it, the Hanoi agreement in itself violates the territorial integrity of the French colony and French sovereignty over it. Admiral Decoux's hope for "peace" will prove illusory, for Japan, having secured a substantial foothold, will soon submit fresh demands, and it will again be a case of fight or surrender, with fighting (if that course is chosen) all the more difficult because of the advantages the Japanese have already gained.

China Delivers Protest

The Chinese Government at Chungking has presented a vigorous protest to the French Government against the Hanoi agreement and has reasserted "China's right to take such measures of self-defense as may be deemed necessary." The French Government, the protest declared, must bear responsibility for all consequences arising from Chinese action taken in self-defense.

Preparing against a fresh Japanese incursion from the new bases in Indo-China, the Chinese have proclaimed martial law in Yunnan and Kwangsi provinces, according to a *Domei* report from Hongkong, while according to Chinese reports all telegraph and other communication facilities between Kunming and Chungking have been placed under requisition by the military. In addition, the portion of the French-owned Hanoi-Kunming railway which runs through Yunnan Province has been taken over by the Chinese from the control of the French.

A Foreign Policy Association report issued in New York on Aug. 16, drew attention to the fact that if the Japanese acquired bases in Indo-China, these would be of greater value "in opening a land route through Siam to the Singapore base than in facilitating a direct invasion of Yunnan Province." This is especially significant in view of current Anglo-American conversations looking toward joint use of the Singapore naval base by British and American warships.

U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated in Washington on Sept. 23 that it seemed obvious that the status quo in Indo-China was being upset and that this was being achieved "under duress," *Reuter* reported. Well-informed quarters in the American capital believed it possible that the United States would answer Japan's invasion of the French colony by tighter embargo measures.

Mexican Fishing Decree Will Hit Japanese

A Mexican Presidential decree banning fishing activities in Mexican waters of all except members of the Mexican Fishermen's Union has been promulgated in accordance with wishes of the United States Government, it was announced in *The New York Times* on Sept. 22, according to a *Domei* report. The agency reported that the decree would deal a severe blow to the Japanese, according to predictions in New York.

Anti-Foreign Drive Continues in Japan

The anti-foreign campaign continued to spread through the Japanese Empire last week. Nationalist organizations demanded the liquidation of the Salvation Army in Japan, and European principals of 10 Roman Catholic schools were reported on the verge of dismissal. In Korea the police carried out a mass round-up of Christians suspected of subversive activities on Sept. 20. The campaign was even carried to Shanghai, where it was alleged by the Japanese Army organ, *Tairiku Shimpo*, that the British Moore Memorial Church was a base of espionage activities for "Chungking elements."

The reaction of Shanghai mission circles to the impending imposition of a "pure Japanese brand of Christianity" on occupied China was reported by *The China Press* as non-commital. These quarters generally believed that it foreboded the dismissal of foreigners from mission posts in the occupied territory but agreed that no conclusive evidence had been produced of actual hostility towards the Christian Church as such. It was pointed out that earlier in the summer Japanese official circles in Tokyo told the press that large sums, allegedly totalling more than Yen 10,000,000, would be expended in an effort to take over the work of the missions in the occupied areas.

Under the recently-passed Japanese religious bill all the Christian Churches of Japan have been reduced to four recognized denominations. The Bill provided that a denomination, in order to survive, must possess at least 50 congregations and a membership of 5,000 communicants. The Church has gained two advantages by adoption of the Bill, according to one Shanghai missionary. For the first time Christianity has been given official recognition by the Japanese Government, with the same standing as Buddhism and Shintoism. And under the provisions of the new legistation appeal can be made direct to high authorities over the heads of local officials.

Russia, Japan Agree on Saghalien Oil Industry

A new collective labor agreement to cover the oil industry of Saghalien was signed in Moscow on Sept. 21 between Mr. Shigeru Takamori, representing the North Saghalien Oil Company and Mr. Damilko, secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Oil Field Trade Union of the Eastern Region, according to *Domei*. The agreement was reached after three meetings only, the first being held on August 2. This was in sharp contrast to last year's nine-month negotiations and was taken by observers as indicative of an improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations, *Domei* said. The contract was believed to be identical to the earlier agreement with the exception of new clauses providing for an eight-hour labor system and wage increases. The present contract expires on December 1.

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ChungkingDenounces Rumor Offensive

A Japanese "rumor offensive" which started during the summer with the alleged imminent resignation of Dr. H. H. Kung from his post as Minister of Finance at Chungking, was called by the Chinese Government last week "just another smoke-screen to conceal certain Japanese designs." An example of the Japanese technique is seen in the *Domei*-reported Sept. 10 kidnapping of General Lung Yun, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, by General Chiang Kai-shek.

The report, which emanated from Hongkong, as do most Japanese rumors concerning China, did not appear until Sept. 19, one day after official Chungking news that Government offices and universities in Yunnan had been instructed to evacuate to Szechwan Province in view of an impending Japanese invasion. In other words, the supposed kidnapping was learned by *Domei* only nine days after it allegedly occurred but immediately following the Government order which itself might have given rise to intra-governmental dissension.

The evacuation of Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, included the running of a special international train to Indo-China on Sept. 16. The only foreigners left in Kunming now are the families of the French railway officials according to *Reuter*. The evacuation was seized upon by the Japanese to show that the Yunnanese were highly dissatisfied. On Sept. 23, *Domei* reported that Chou Chung-yueh, Chinese Minister of the Interior and "representative of the Yunnan faction" in the Government, had tendered his resignation on some technical pretext. Another Japanese rumor alleging a secret trip to Hongkong taken early in the month by Chu Cheng, president of the Judicial Yuan, was categorically denied in Chungking by Chu himself on Sept. 20.

Chungking Eases Ban on Imports to Free China

The Chinese Government has removed the ban on certain imports "in order to adjust the demand and supply of certain commodities," according to *Reuter* report from Chungking on Sept. 19. At the same time the Government has extended the ban on certain exports with a view to "intensifying the economic blockade of the enemy," the agency stated.

The following articles may now be imported for the present: rice, grain, foodstuffs, cotton yarn not exceeding 23 threads, cotton cloth woven with cotton yarn not exceeding 23 threads, steel and iron hardware, machinery, tools, telephone, telegraph, radio and wireless apparatus, cement, gasoline, crude oil, lubricating oil, medical supplies, medical and surgical equipment, industrial chemicals, insecticides, table-salt, alcohol and burlap bags.

According to a *Kuomin* dispatch of Sept. 21, the Chungking municipal authorities are succeeding in the stabilization of commodity prices by curbing the rapacity of merchants in the war capital. The authorities are also reported to be devising means of maintaining the supply of daily necessities from "other sources" now that the Burma road and the Indo-China railway are blockaded.

Electoral System of Japan to be Totalitarian

Plans for revision of the parliamentary election system in Japan to conform with the new totalitarian order, have been drafted and will be ready for presentation in the form of a parliamentary bill in October, *Domei* reported on Sept. 19. The gist of the reform will be abolition of free candidature in favor of "qualified" candidates picked by a recommending board in each electoral district. The districts will be greatly enlarged, thus reducing the number of members in the House of Representatives to 300. In this way it is hoped to produce greater efficiency in the government.

Baltic Citizens in China Offered Soviet Citizenship

Baltic citizens residing in Shanghai have been almost unanimous in their response to an invitation to discuss the possibility of changing to Soviet nationality, according to Mr. Butkevitch, a representative sent to Shanghai for the purpose by the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo. The representative gave an informal tea at the Russian Consulate on Sept. 21, at which he explained that he was entrusted with the task of explaining to the nationals of Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia steps to be taken in order to acquire Soviet citizenship which is being extended to all citizens of the three liquidated states. In the Baltic states, he explained, the people automatically assume Soviet citizenship, whereas in China written application must be made to the Embassy in Tokyo, where all passport formalities are attended to.

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Westrick Exposed as Big Nazi Propagandist

Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, object of sensational charges that he was a Nazi spy in New York, turned out instead to be a "big-time German propagandist" who was sent to America by Hitler for the purpose of impressing big businessmen in America with the possibility of immense orders in the event of a Nazi victory and the break-up of the British Empire.

Most Attractive "Spy"

Acme-Time Photo

Baroness von Wagenheim, who accompanied Dr. Westrick to the United States.

An article dealing with Dr. Westrick appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*, but later issues of American papers indicate that Dr. Westrick, who was accompanied by his wife and child and an attractive secretary—Baroness Irmingard von Wagenheim—had entered the United States for the purpose of winning over big business to the Nazi cause. As a result of the disclosures, Dr. Westrick was compelled to leave the New York area and at last report was on the Pacific Coast. He entered the United States by way of Siberia and Japan.

Of major interest in connection with the drive against spies and fifth columnists in the United States, was the introduction in the House of Representatives, on Sept. 20, of a bill providing a fine of US$10,000 and 30 years in prison for wartime sabotage in the United States. The bill also carries a US$10,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment as penalty for sabotage of the nation's current defense preparations. The bill defines defense materials to include stocks of clothing, food, livestock and fuels, as well as munitions.

The House of Representatives on Sept. 12 passed an amendment to the Naturalization Law which prevents Communists, National Socialists or Fascists from becoming citizens of the United States. The measure also provides legal procedure regulating the naturalization of persons of doubtful citizenship.

The Steuben Society, largest and oldest group of German-Americans in the United States, announced on Sept. 19 its support of Wendell Willkie for President. The Society also went on record in opposition to a third term in principle.

Uruguay Police Nab Reputed Nazi Leader

Arnuld Fuhrmann, reputed leader of the Nazi movement in South America and a naturalized Argentinian, was reported to have been arrested at Salto, Uruguay, on Sept. 21. Three other Germans were reported to have been seized at the same time and detention warrants were issued against five other Germans. The arrests marked a renewal of Uruguay's anti-Nazi movement started in June. The Uruguayan Director of Investigation said the German activities now under inquiry "threatened to impair our national sovereignty."

Gang Buys up Entire First Edition of New Daily

On its first day of publication, Sept. 21, the local pro-Chungking *Cheng Yien Pao* was bought up by a gang of 50 to 60 men who rushed into the Kiukiang Road sales office of the paper before even the newsboys had a chance to get delivery of the edition. Whether this was a publicity stunt or an act of terrorism is not known, but if terrorism was intended it failed, for the newspaper managed to reprint the edition in order to satisfy subscribers. The paper is published by the Federal Publishing Company, a firm incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. Mr. Cornell S. Franklin is president of the company.

Cholera Epidemic Growing In Hongkong, Says Paper

Cholera in Hongkong was reported by the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* on Sept. 11, to be on the increase with a total of 95 deaths out of 178 cases notified since August 23. The authorities have warned against swimming within the harbor limits. A Chinese who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the sea near the outlet of a sewer in the city's downtown area, was removed to hospital where he died of cholera. Incoming passengers are being subjected to inspection and street vendors are being haled into court for selling unhealthy food and shellfish. The infection seems to center round the small walled city of Kowloon in the Kowloon Leased Territory, the paper reported. The city is said to be in a filthy condition with no sanitation system. Of the 178 cases reported in the Crown Colony, 106 have come from Kowloon City and its environs. About 600 shallow wells have been found contaminated with cholera germs in the area.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS :

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

S. M. C. Waits 6 Days After Riot To Send Interned Men Medical Aid

THE situation at the International Settlement internment camp of the Chinese Lone Battalion, where a riot broke out on Sept. 14 and an internee was shot and killed by a guard of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on Sept. 18, remained quiet last week. The camp was almost completely cut off from the outside world after the riot.

Electricity was disconnected and fresh vegetables and other food were not allowed the prisoners until Sept. 22. No medical attention was given the internees until Sept. 20 when the Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council sent doctors to care for those who had been wounded during the riot. Four of the men were so badly injured that they had to be removed to hospital. Presumably they had been without medical care of any kind for six days!

Attack Said Justified

In justifying the shooting of the internee on Sept. 18, the *North-China Daily News* declared the S.V.C. guard had been "forced to open fire in self-defense" because he was threatened by a crowd outside the camp barriers and stoned by the internees. According to a letter subsequently written by the commandant of the Battalion, Col. Hsieh Ching-yuan, the guard opened fire on the internees because they were conversing through the barricades with outside Chinese. The *N.-C.D.N.* also justified the prohibition of fresh vegetables to the camp as a measure to bring the internees "to their senses."

The French Concession internment camp, where on Sept. 16 eight rioting prisoners were killed and 22 injured when French guards fired on them, remained similarly quiet during the week. The Chinese Government on Sept. 17 filed a protest with the French Embassy over the shooting and demanded that the internees be given better treatment in future.

Men Are Bored

One cause of the riots lies is the utter boredom of the internees. For three years they have been penned up. The 350 men in the S.M.C. camp entered the Settlement voluntarily in October, 1937 to prevent the foreign areas from coming under shell-fire. At that time the battalion numbered about 800. It had withstood the Japanese alone long after all other Chinese forces were withdrawn from the Shanghai area. Yet the men have been treated as prisoners ever since. The pent-up emotions of these valiant souls were indicated in the long letter adressed to the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* on Sept. 20 by Col. Hsieh. The grievances he listed are serious. The letter follows:

To The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury,
Dear Sirs:

Kindly send this message for us to President Roosevelt, U.S.A., to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, London, England, and to the other nations of the world.

We are known as the eight hundred soldiers of the Lone Battalion. On October 26, 1937, when the Chinese troops were forced to retreat and abandon their defense lines, we received orders to defend the Joint Savings Society godown in order to cover the retreating Chinese Army and to withstand the Japanese advance. But the site of the godown adjoins the Settlement boundary which might have been subjected to heavy Japanese shelling. In consequence the Shanghai Consular Body hinted that Major-General A.P.D. Telfer-Smollett Commander of the British Forces, ask the Chinese High Command to surrender our last stand and enter the Settlement.

Tried to Keep Peace

During our three years' long confinement we have made every effort to preserve peace and order and no seditious acts ever took place. All expenditures for the maintenance of our camp have been paid periodically by the Chinese National Government; the S.M.C. never incurred a single cent.

It will be recalled that on August 11. 1938, four of our soldiers were killed and 107 others were injured when the National flag was hoisted on that memorial day, agreement having been reached beforehand between us and the representatives of the S.M.C. during conferences. We were oppressed with a powerful force, and our casualties were three times greater than our loss in defending the Joint Savings Society godown. A fracas again broke out on the 13 and 14 of this month when repairs were being effected and barbed wire barricades erected. Opposition on the part of the interned soldiers was met with fire hoses, teargas bombs and bayonets. Such brutal measures resulted in the wounding of 25 of the internees.

Russians Open Fire

On the 18th of the same month, members of the Russian Regiment of the S.V.C. opened fire on the internees for the reason that the latter conversed with some outsiders through the barbed wire barricades. One soldier was shot dead on the spot and another was fatally wounded.

Our camp has been segregated from the outside world since September 14, even our daily supply of vegetables was not allowed to be delivered at the camp. Indignant and sympathetic citizens who tried to throw food

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supplies over the walls were smitten and arrested. Besides this, the electricity supply was cut off because of the fact that we posses radio sets which might give us news or information from the outside.

This internment camp has at the present moment become a hell on earth, where the wounded are without medical treatment and the dead without burial-ground.

As we fully understand it, international laws provide that captives or internees are to be treated humanely. We now appeal to you and the world for justice and that righteousness be maintained and that international laws and the principles of civilization be observed.

Sincerely yours,
Hsieh Ching-yuan,

Settlement of the present dispute seems imminent following a parley held last Sunday afternoon at the camp between Col. Hsieh, Mr. T. K. Ho, deputy-secretary of the S.M.C., and officials of the S.V.C. Among the matters likely to be adjusted is that of food, which evidently has been either of a poor quality or insufficient in the past. But it must be re-emphasized that a temporary settlement will end in nothing more than a future outbreak. Conceivably still more of the internees may be shot during future riots. In the meantime the S.M.C. is taking no chances. The internees are still being denied the use of electricity and at night powerful searchlights play on the prison matsheds.

Bulletin Details War Loan Issues

Up to July of this year the Chinese Government has floated internal loans totalling C$3,430,000,000; 100,000,000 Customs Gold Units; £20,000,000 and US$100,000,000 since the outbreak of war in 1937, according to the latest issue of the economic bulletin of the Central Bank of China. The total of Chinese internal loans outstanding at the outbreak of the war was $2,709,000,000 Chinese currency. This excludes the portion converted into consolidated bonds in 1936. There are also several loans in foreign currency, including two for £4,200,000 and US$2,000,000.

The first domestic loan floated after the outbreak of the war was C$500,000,000 in national liberty bonds. In May of 1938 another national defense loan of C$500,000,000 was floated. Simultaneously, another loan was authorized, comprising 100,000,000 Customs Gold Units, £10,000,000 and US$50,000,000.

In July, 1938 a C$100,000,000 relief loan was approved, but the amount floated was only C$30,000,000. In 1939 military supply bonds in the amount of C$600,000,000 were issued. Another C$600,000,000 reconstruction loan was issued in the same year, together with £10,000,000 and US$50,000,000 loans. During the present year another military supply loan issue amounted to C$1,200,000,000. The bulletin gave no figures concerning foreign loans secured in Britain, America, Belgium and other countries.

It was in January of 1939 that the Government announced deferment of payments on loans secured on customs revenues. Repayments on foreign and internal loans during the first three years of the war amounted to C$459,523,675; 5,592,050 Customs Gold Units; £8,303,768; US$21,909,906; Francs 22,126,820 and 212,673 guilders.

Kobayashi "Taken Ill" During N.E.I. Talks

Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry presently in Batavia, N.E.I. as a special envoy entrusted with carrying on negotiations aimed at enticing the Dutch colonies into Japan's new "Great East Asia Economic Sphere," became suddenly indisposed on Saturday evening. Mr. Kobayashi was on the point of meeting the Dutch Governor-General; Japanese troops were on the point of invading Indo-China. Mr. Kobayashi possibly decided it would be as well to postpone the engagement in order to be sure of Japan's status at least during the coming week. Evidently the inhabitants of the N.E.I. are under no illusions as to their present position. Mr. Paul Patterson, publisher of the Baltimore Sun and a recent visitor to the islands, wrote from Manila on Sept. 19 that the situation in the colony was "one of serious tension." He said military defense preparations are being speeded. The attitude of the people was described by Mr. Patterson as one of disappointment and bewilderment at what they look upon as American desertion after much talk of maintaining the Far Eastern *status quo*.

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Guards Doubled at S.M.P. Stations As Terror Appears in New Guise

PROFOUND mystery shrouded the beleaguered appearance of most Shanghai Municipal Police stations in the American Defense Sector this week. A guard of Fourth U.S. Marines was posted at the Pootoo Road station on Sept. 23. On the following day the gates of Gordon Road, Bubbling Well Road and Louza stations were reported by the *The China Press* to be closed and guarded by police officers carrying Thompson sub-machine guns.

No reason could be gleaned from high officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the S.M.P. or even the Fourth Marines. Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police, ridiculed a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* recounting an armed attack on Pootoo Road Station by Chinese on the night of Sept. 22. Presumably the attackers were minions of the Ta Tao Police seeking to take over the Settlement posts. The report said the S.M.P. men had repulsed the attackers with gunfire.

Major Bourne declared that the closing of the gates and posting of police and Marine sentries, were "purely routine" measures. A possible explanation for the precautions is that a terrorist gang under the Ta Tao did try to invade the Pootoo Road Station or at least threatened to do so.

In the same fashion Ta Tao gangs attacked S.M.P. constables in the Badlands District last winter, beating, shooting and robbing them. The outcome of that situation was the surrender of the area to Ta Tao police control. But there may be another explanation to the S.M.P. — maintained veil of secracy. Pootoo Road Station, in particular, lies within the large Western area factory district where it is conceivable that Wang Ching-wei groups acting as *agents provocateurs* are attempting to incite the poorly paid, underfed workers to action against authority, the most convenient manifestation of which is the police. This would explain, too, police reluctance to divulge the facts of the case.

Only a single terrorist assassination attempt was reported in Shanghai during the past week. On Sept. 19 Mr. Jordan Dorca Sze (Shih Chiutang) a prominent Chinese lawyer,

Made in Germany But Copied in Japan

Los Angeles Times—Boston Herald

was shot three times by a gowned gunman who entered his business office in the downtown area of the International Settlement. Sze was able to reach a hospital while still conscious and it is believed he will live. His assailant escaped. Police were non-committal as to the reason for the attempt. A report, however, appeared in the Nanking *Central China Press Service* on Sept. 21 in which consolation was sent the lawyer by the Nanking Minister of Social Affairs and $1000 was stated to have been remitted for his medical expenses. Sze has so far failed to clarify his political status leading to the conclusion that he is an adherent of Wang Ching-wei.

The French Municipal Police betrayed two Chinese girls to Japanese plainclothesmen in the French Concession on Sept. 23. The two girls, still in their teens, were found in an amusement center on Avenue Haig. The French refused to reveal why they were arrested or where they disappeared.

The defection to Nanking of Liu Che and Chi Pei-wen, leaders of the San Min Chu I organization, Shanghai branch, which was reported last week, received confirmation from Chungking on Sept. 21. Lists of 800 local members were taken to Nanking by the traitors. Three other leaders of the group who disappeared with Chi and Lu, were said by Chungking to have been kidnapped but to have remained loyal to the Chinese Government.

And in the meantime, stated the Chungking dispatch, the San Min Chu I Youth Corps has been reorganized.

Chu Min-yi May be Nanking Envoy to Japan

Chu Min-yi, brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei and Foreign Minister of the Nanking regime, is the most likely choice for the post of first Nanking ambassador to Tokyo, according to a report in the *Nichi Nichi*. Consideration of candidates for the post was begun at Nanking upon conclusion of the new "treaty" adjusting Nanking-Tokyo relations. Chu was reported as a second-best candidate until the refusal of the ambassadorial post by Wen Tsung-yao, president of the Nanking Judicial Yuan, on account of old age, the paper said. Japan has not yet formally recognized Nanking.

Overseas Chinese Give To Chungking Plane Fund

The Chinese community of New York City cabled the Chinese Government on Sept. 22 promising a contribution of U.S.$5,000,000 for the purchase of airplanes. The offer was accepted by General Chiang Kai-shek as president of the Military Affairs Commission. On the same day, it was learned that the Chinese community of New England has made an offer of U.S.$200,000 for the same purpose. A day earlier the Chinese of New Zealand offered the government U.S.$200,000, also for the purchase of war planes. About two weeks ago the Chinese residents of Chicago contributed U.S.$500,000 towards the airplane fund.

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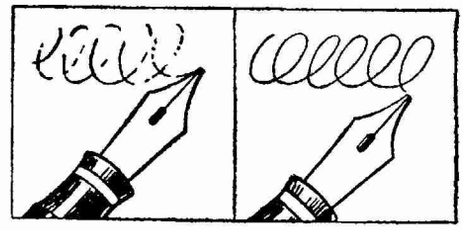

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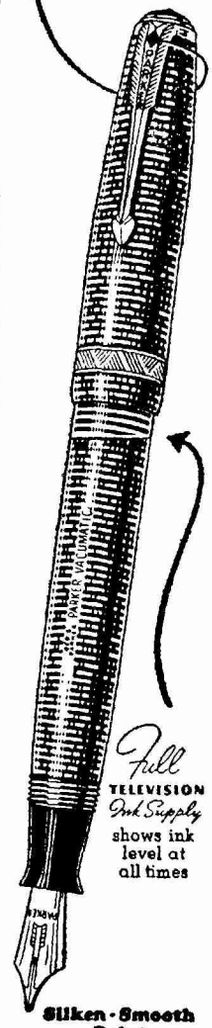

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Transportation Systems in Shanghai Paralyzed by Big Strike Movement

PRACTICALLY the entire public transportation systems in the foreign areas of Shanghai (ricshas excepted) had ceased to function by Wednesday of this week as employees of one traction company after another went on strike for higher wages and increased cost-of-living allowances. Millions of Shanghailanders were forced to walk or use ricshas which did a monopoly trade.

Twenty-five hundred conductors, drivers and shop repairmen of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company struck on Sept. 20, bringing the International Settlement's tramway system to a halt. On Sept. 24 another 2,500 utility employees, this time of the China General Omnibus Company, refused to operate the buses. On Sept. 25 the French Concession bus system ceased to operate and the tramway system was carrying on with a reduced schedule with armed police guards on all cars.

Employers Profess Ignorance

As is often the case when a strike threatens the smoothe running of Shanghai industry, the managements first declared they did not know what the strike was about or what the demands of the workers were. Then they blamed the strikes on political interference by Wang Ching-wei "labor unions." Finally public statements were issued mentioning the demands and the managerial reaction to them.

There is ground for believing that the Nanking regime is a primary instigator of the present strike wave. The "General Labor Union" of the puppet City Government of Greater Shanghai was representing the Settlement tramway workers, labor sources told *The China Press*. This was confirmed by the *Central China Daily News*, pro-Wang Ching-wei paper, which alleged that a group of the workers had approached the union and held a meeting in its Edinburgh Road hall. There was no indication of Nanking meddling in the later Settlement bus strike. Pickets of a Wang Ching-wei labor organization prevented employees of the French Concession buses from entering their depots on the morning of Sept. 25, according to French police authorities.

Army Backs Nanking

If Nanking is deeply involved in the present strike, it is unlikely that the utility companies can patch up any agreement with their employees. Behind Nanking stands the Japanese Army. In the past, when one transportation company went on strike, the others have doubled the wages of their employees "to compensate the men for the extra work they have to perform," as a tram company official put it to *The China Press*. The present large-scale walkout is evidence that this attempt to buy off the workers with a temporary sop has failed. It must be concluded, therefore, that there is some comprehensive group managing the strike throughout the foreign areas. The workers themselves can hardly be blamed for grasping at any straw which offers them relief from the steadily rising living cost.

The S.M.C. Industrial Section's cost of living survey as reported in *The China Press* Sept. 24, showed that the standard of living of the average Shanghai worker in 1940 is far lower than in 1936 and that wages have not risen to meet even the lowered standard. To maintain the 1936 standard, the survey declared, the principal breadwinner in August, 1940 would have to earn $57.48 and the other wage-earners in the family $36.66, making total family earnings amounting to $94.14.

Presumably a man who runs a bus or tram or collects fares, is above average. Yet an official of the tram company told *The China Press* that the minimum pay of an employee is $66.20 at present, plus a temporary rice allowance of $9. Many workers of the company were, however, getting as high as $84 per month, plus the $9 rice allowance, he said. Thus the lowest paid worker earns $75.20 and the highest in the laboring class $93. It may also be presumed that these particular employees, being slightly better paid than ordinary coolies, were accustomed to a slightly better standard of living.

What Survey Showed

The industrial survey showed that an average of 2.02 persons in a laboring family were wage-earners and that the number-two breadwinner averaged $36.66. Based on the probability that there is only one skilled worker to each working class family of the average four members, this would mean that in the tram company the family of the highest-paid worker earns $129.66 per month. A picul of rice which will support about six people for a mouth costs between $70 and $80.

Labor quarters told *The China Press* that the tram strikers demands included: (1) Half a picul of rice per month to each worker, thus res-

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cinding the earlier regulation regarding rice allowance; (2) an additional miscellaneous allowance of $1 per day to each worker; (3) increase in hourly wages of 5 cents per hour.

Demands Said Exorbitant

Mr. A. Pollock, secretary of the tram company, told the paper that representatives of the strikers had called on him Sept. 21 and had presented a list of "exorbitant" demands which included: (1) a monthly increase of $15 in wages; (2) no dismissal of any worker on some pretext of the company and (3) that wages for the period of the strike be not deducted.

The demands were promtply refused and a set of unrevealed counter-proposals advanced. Mr. Pollock said "the men have adopted a blindly unreasonable attitude. They do not seem to see that the company is doing its best for them in very trying circumstances."

The China General Omnibus Company up to Sept. 25 declared it had not received any demands from the workers and that it was losing about $26,000 per day, while the strikers were losing some $7,500 per day.

Evidently the bus strike was due to dissatisfaction of the employees with an answer given to 23 demands they had made on August 24. The company answered on Sept. 5, declaring that in most cases the demands were already in effect. According to company officials, a rehash of the original demands was presented on Sept. 19 and the company again issued a notice to employees regarding the requests "in order to clear up any misunderstanding." In answer, said a company official, the employees failed to show up on Tuesday morning and on Wednesday afternoon there were still no negotiations underway. By that time the strike had spread to the office staff, which walked out of the C.G.O. offices on Wednesday.

Manchukuo Said Facing Acute Food Shortage

Manchukuo is undergoing an acute food shortage, according to a report appearing Sept. 23 in the *North-China Daily News*. The situation has become so bad that the Japanese authorities have launched a campaign to popularize the rabbit as an item of food and 10,000 have been imported from Japan. The authorities are also said to be drumming up whale meat as a substitute for more conventional types of food. Whales are found in large numbers off the Liaotung Peninsula.

According to a traveller recently returned from the north, Harbin and other cities in the interior of Manchukuo are facing steadily increasing prices for a steadily deteriorating quality of food and other necessities. Harbin is a dreary town now, according to this informant. Foreign cinema films are unobtainable because of the lack of foreign exchange and the same is true of other products formerly imported. On top of this poverty, a typhoid epidemic struck the city during the summer, reportedly killing hundreds of Russians, Japanese and Manchurians. At present an epidemic of cholera is said to be gaining ground in the city.

Three Major Cases of Embezzlement in City

Gambling and embezzlement were the interlocked reasons for three important arrests made by the Shanghai Municipal Police last week. In one case a man had killed his own brother who was said to have been unwilling to advance him money for gambling. In a second case a broker's assistant falsified a check for $27,100 and in the last case a young Briton was charged with embezzling Yen 36 from the American Express Company where he was employed although the prosecution told the British Police Court that the charge might eventually cover more than US$6,000 in allegedly stolen money.

The man who according to *North-China Daily News* report has admitted to police killing his brother, is Chou Shiu-teh. He was being detained on Sept. 23 by the First Special District Court with four other accomplices while police continued their search for a fifth. His brother was murdered on August 24 and US$580 and a check for $2,600 stolen from him.

On Sept. 23 Mr. Patrick John MacKellar, American Express Company employee, was arrested on a minor embezzlement charge. He was brought before the British Police Court and released on bail pending a further hearing next week.

Mr. C. T. Woo is the third in the trio. He is said to have done a little tall "finnegling" to get his $27,100 cheque cashed but the court will hear all about it when police investigations have been completed next week.

Shanghai Frenchmen Said Joining de Gaulle

Mr. Pierre Auge, French Consul-General at Shanghai who will be replaced by Mr. Jacquin de Margerie, sailed with his family for the United States on Sept. 21. Mr. Auge was supposedly on his way back to France but it was reported after his departure, in French circles, that the veteran diplomat, who first came to China in 1920, will join the forces of General Charles de Gaulle in London. French consular authorities in Shanghai denied the report. Mr. Margerie is expected in Shanghai next month.

It was reported in *The China Press* on Sept. 24 that four non-commissioned officers of the French Municipal Police deserted last week and sailed under British protection to Singapore, whence they will be sent to swell the ranks of the free French army in England. The men named were Sergeants Tessier, Lardy, Predriel and an unknown fourth. They were said to have tendered their resignations to the force some time ago, but were refused consideration on the grounds that a bad example would be set, whereupon they took back the resignations but later deserted secretly. Their families are living in the Settlement.

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Jabin Hsu Said Kidnapped Here

Mr. Jabin Hsu, prominent banker and former member of the Chinese Government, was reported kidnapped while leaving the Shanghai home of

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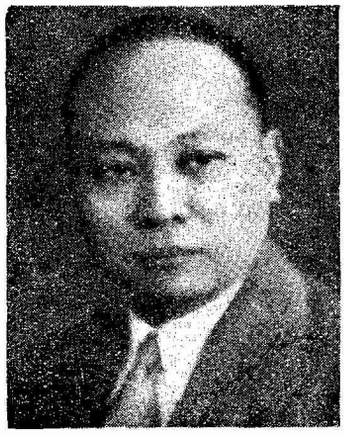

Jabin Hsu

his father-in-law, Loo Sao-dong on the night of Sept. 24. The crime allegedly took place at a house off Yu Yuen Road in the Badlands, an area outside the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Police who stated on the following day that they had no knowledge of it. Mr. Hsu is believed to have arrived recently from Hongkong. He had been to dinner with his relative, who is believed to be affiliated with the Nanking regime. Otherwise there was no indication as to the reason for the kidnapping.

Mr. Hsu was born in 1889. He studied in Shanghai schools and in 1911 attended the University of Michigan from which he graduated in 1914. Thereafter he served one year as assistant news editor of the *Detroit Tribune*. He returned to China and from 1917 until 1925 was associated with *The China Press* at Shanghai. In 1922 he attended the Washington Conference as special correspondent of *The China Press*. In 1928 he was appointed confidential secretary to Dr. H. H. Kung, then Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor. In the winter of the same year he was promoted to senior secretary of the Ministry and retained that position until 1931. He served concurrently on eight government commissions. In 1933 he became Director of the Department of General Affairs of the Ministry of Finance and also joined the board of the Central Bank of China.

Only Foreigners May Buy Luxuries in Japan

The government ban on the sale of luxuries in Japan becomes effective on October 1. After that date no Japanese may purchase such things as fancy silks, lacquer-ware, pearls, tortoise shell articles, fine luggage, jewellery or works of art. However, in order to procure foreign exchange, even though the amount be infinitesimal, the Yokohama municipal authorities have agreed to allow 60 luxury goods shops on the Bentendori to remain open. To avoid the embarrassment of having to turn away prospective Japanese purchasers, the shops will display in their windows a sign reading "No business with Japanese."

Student Enrollment Hits Record High

The four Associated Christian Colleges of Shanghai: St. John's, Hangchow, Shanghai and Soochow, enrolled an unprecedented number of students for the current fall term, Dr. R. J. McMullen, comptroller of the Associated Colleges and acting president of Hangchow University, said that 4,000 students are now attending the schools; 1,200 of them are new students.

A weighty problem confronting all the universities is that of congestion both in dormitory and in class-room space. St. John's University, which leads enrollment with 1,200 students, has recently vacated its downtown school on Nanking Road and moved back into the Jessfield Road campus buildings vacated at the outbreak of hostilities in 1937.

The three other universities have made use of the vacated premises. Soochow University has 1,100 students, Hangchow University 900 and Shanghai University 800. Most of the students come from the immediate vicinity of Shanghai, from other parts of Kiangsu, Chekiang and eastern China.

Marie Moller Hit by Japanese Shellfire

The British s.s. Marie Moller of the Moller Company, was struck by a shell from a Japanese warship while *lying in harbor at Haimen, Chekiang* Province, on Sept. 20. The British Embassy announced that the vessel had been accidentally hit while the Japanese vessel was shelling five nearby junks. There were no casualties on the Marie Moller, and after being detained for a short time to receive the apologies of a Japanese boarding party, she was permitted to sail for Shanghai. The British naval authorities have made representations to the Japanese naval authorities in Shanghai, but until Wednesday had received no reply. The Embassy also announced the detention by the Japanese of three other British coasters, s.s. Edith Moller, s.s. Jessie Moller and s.s. Kung So.

More Silk to be Used in Japan as Exports Drop

Japan will protect its important silk industry from the threat of American-manufactured Nylon by the increased use of silk for domestic purposes, *Domei* reported on Sept. 19. According to a plan worked out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, decreased exports of silk will be taken care of by allotting 20 percent or 75,000,000 kilograms of the annual silk production as a substitute for wool. Every province, it is understood, will be given definite quotas for the production of special cocoons for the substitute.

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Thai-Indo-China Border Meet Due

An amicable settlement of the Thai-French Indo-China territorial dispute was forecasted last week in a *Domei* report from Bangkok which said that a mixed border demarcation conference would be held early next month to delimit the frontier between the two countries. The principal bone of contention is said to be the question of ownership of 40 small islands in the Mekong River which forms the present rough boundary.

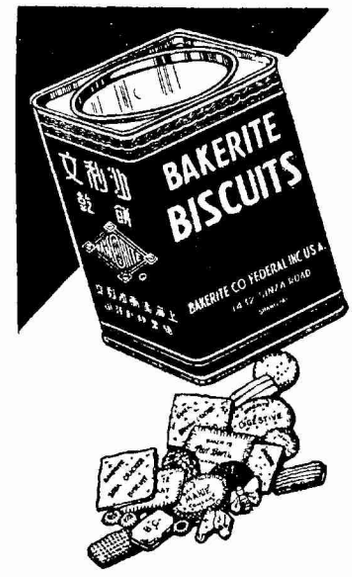
Pint-sized Thailand is meanwhile imitating the bullying attitude of Japan in her dealings with French Indo-China. Speaking before the People's Assembly in Bangkok on Sept. 21, the Premier declared that the Bangkok government might unilaterally abrogate its non-aggression pact with France unless that country showed "more sincerity" regarding Thai demands on the French Far Eastern colony. The pact was concluded in June by the Government of Thai and the Petain Government at Vichy. It provides for the settlement of territorial disputes by arbitration.

With what may perhaps prove to be merely another pretense of firmness, the Vichy government reportedly told the Thai minister last week that France would not give consideration to any demands which affected the political status and territorial integrity of Indo-China. France, he said (according to *Havas*), is determined in all circumstances to defend Indo-China against any foreign attack.

While the impression has gained ground that Japan instigated Thai to make demands on Indo-China in order to facilitate her own designs on the French colony, one Chungking newspaper, the *Ta Kung Pao*, has taken the view that Bangkok is simply taking advantage of Indo-China's involvement with Japan in order to gain territory. In an editorial on Sept. 21, the paper warned Thai not to meddle in French Indo-China at present, "like a swallow or sparrow seeking to share the prey of an eagle." Thai was enjoined not to imitate the example of Poland during the Munich crisis, when the Poles regained Teschen from Czechoslovakia. The example of Poland showed, said the paper, that it was neither wise nor reasonable for any country to profit from the difficulties or dangers in which another country may find itself, for this way leads only to self-destruction. Poland was later swallowed up by Germany and Russia.

Supreme Court Judge Faces Assault Charge

Tsiao Yi-tang, former president of the Chinese Supreme Court, will shortly face trial in the Chungking District Court for alleged assault and battery committed against the clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk has produced a medical certificate to show that he was badly beaten, probably by sticks with which he alleges Mr. Tsiao ordered him chastised. The acceptance of the case for hearing before the District Court necessitated Mr. Tsiao's resignation from his official position, according to *Reuter*.



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94-151

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

August 23

Several Chinese Government offices will remove from Chungking to the nearby countryside to avoid Japanese bombings, according to Reuter. The Government denies that it will move to Sichang, Sikong Province as rumored.

General Chen Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of Chinese forces on Yangtsze River front, tells press that Chinese troops will shortly launch counter-offensive. Predicts Chinese victory in year's time.

Japan has spent US$46,000,000 and used more than one ton of explosives to kill each of 2,051 Chungking air raid victims who died in 38 raids so far this year, according to the Chungking Air Raid Relief Association, United Press reports. Total of 3,479 civilians injured and 17,000 houses destroyed in Chungking for same period, report states. Chinese claim destruction of 64 Japanese planes and death of 448 Japanese airmen.

China Campaign Committee in London demands British Government open Burma Road immediately as serious shortage of medical supplies in China will otherwise result. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, says medical supplies will be permitted passage.

Japanese planes raid Chungking, bomb south bank of Yangtsze as well as city. Fires caused in city. Japanese claim dislocation of Chinese arms supply route over Kiangsi-Chekiang railway which has been heavily bombed in past few days according to Domei.

***

August 24

Chinese guerrillas cut Peiping-Tientsin railway. Population of former capital thrown into panic. City's eastern gates closed today. Incident coincided with widespread Eighth Route Army activity in Hopei and Shansi Provinces.

Southern Baptist Convention Mission completely destroyed as 50 Japanese planes raid Kweilin today. Thirty Chinese killed in raid. Supreme National Defense Council orders all government buildings vacated in Chungking and transferrence of offices to nearby countryside for duration of Japanese bombing season.

Japanese naval planes raided Ningpo area on August 23 and destroyed several thousand drums of gasoline, Domei reports. Agency states Japanese planes bombed Anking, southwestern Anhwei Province yesterday. Planes said to have assisted Japanese Marines in capture of Lianchén on Yangtsze bank 30 miles below Anking.

Chinese claim to have dislodged Japanese Marines from Hsiachwan and Shangchwan islands 125 miles southwest of Hongkong. Chinese guerrillas reported to be closing in on Taierchwang, south Shantung, scene of great Chinese victory in spring of 1938.

London believes new Japanese demands are forthcoming for mining concessions in the N.E.I. where there is much tin, chrome and nickel. General economic expansion and freedom to increase immigration seen as part of demands.

August 25

Japanese claim bombing of Chinese military stores yesterday and today at Lachakow on upper Han River. Japanese claim bombing of Hingan, 70 miles northeast of Kweilin, and Chuanchow, 50 miles further northeast this morning. Railroad and stations said hit.

Chinese troops of the newly-organized 13th and 39th Divisions said to be in vicinity of Wuning, Kiangsi, where, according to Domei, they suffered a "crushing defeat" at the hands of Japanese forces on August 21. The agency reports a "recent" Japanese victory over troops of the 176th Division and the 4th Regiment of the Peace Preservation Corps near Tungling, Anhwei.

Well-informed Chungking circles deny persistant rumors of Dr. H. H. Kung's imminent retirement as Minister of Finance, according to Reuter.

Final contingent of British troops leaves Shanghai.

Japanese Embassy spokesman in Tokyo declares U.S. note recently sent Japan was merely friendly exchange of views and contained no warning or threat of reckoning.

***

August 26

Chinese troops of the Eighth Route Army claim capture of Niangtzekwan Pass, important stronghold on Taiyuan-Shihchiachwang railway in Shansi. This army reports it launched attacks on Japanese concentrations on Kinhan, Tungpu and Chengtai railways on August 20, thereby breaking up impending Japanese offensive.

Japanese claim victory over guerrillas in battle fought 60 miles north of Anking, Anhwei Province. Japanese Navy planes come to aid of Japanese Army units in time to save day for them, according to Domei.

Japanese Marines enter town of Kitchioh on coast 100 miles east of Hongkong, according to Domei, aided by warship and air bombardment. Japanese planes have been active over south China in past few days despite bad weather, Domei reports. Daihsien and Wuchow in eastern Kwangsi reported bombed today. The railway station and warehouses are reported by Domei to have been destroyed in raid on Liuchow, central Kwangsi, yesterday.

Japanese Embassy spokesman in Tokyo denies that Japanese policy in relation to the N.E.I. has undergone any change or that Japan wants any change in the status quo of the islands. Ichizo Kobayashi, Commerce and Industry Minister who has been appointed new special envoy to N.E.I., will be empowered to discuss political as well as economic questions with Dutch administration.

***

August 27

Bitter fighting between Japanese troops and units of the Eighth Route Army reported by Domei to be in progress along the Taiyuan-Shihchiachwang railway at many points and along the northern sections of the Tatung-Pukow railway. Chungking report says the Chinese troops have taken two points on the Shansi railway and have torn up several bridges.

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Chungking reports Chinese troops advancing on Anking, Anhwei Province and have defeated Japanese forces at Wuwei, north of the city.

The American Church Mission property at Chuanhsien, Kwangsi Province was completely destroyed in a Japanese air attack on August 25. The American Red Cross has presented US$10,000 for the relief of Chungking air-raid victims.

Chow En-lai, Communist leader, arrived in Chungking on August 25 from Yenan, to conclude discussions started two months ago between the Government and the Communists with a view to settling their differences, informed circles in Chungking report.

Kokumin Shimbun, organ of the Japanese Army, voices fear that the United States and Australia will join in a defense pact similar to that between the United States and Canada.

Six terrorists, believed political, attempt the life of Lieut. Pierre Blanchet, Acting Director of French Municipal Police of Shanghai, in the French Concession. He escapes with light wound.

*
**

August 28

Chinese troops will be forced to counteract any invasion of Indo-China by Japan, by crossing the border, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister, announced in Chungking today. He alleged that the Japanese were planning to land troops in the French colony.

Tokyo Embassy spokesman states question of allotting former British defense sectors in Shanghai will be settled locally. Shanghai Embassy spokesman has no knowledge of matter.

Premier Konoye, in outlining plan of new Japanese political structure, rejects the policy of a single party to rule the state in favor of "an organism under which all subjects would be able to assist the Throne," according to Reuter. "It is a privilege of his subjects to assist the Throne," says Premier, "and that privilege cannot be monopolized by the power of a single individual or a single party."

Japanese blockade of Chekiang coast continues unabated according to a report in the Shanghai Times. Japanese war vessels are said to have sunk several Chinese ships attempting to run blockade, and have shelled shore batteries in several places.

*
**

August 29

Japanese Army planes today bombed Shiuchow, seat of the Chinese fourth war zone, according to Domei. The planes then bombed and strafed 300 river junks carrying munitions on a stream not named in the agency dispatch.

Chungking reports landing of Japanese Marines at Lufeng, between Hongkong and Swatow, on August 25. Chinese said to be putting up stiff fight. Japanese counter-attack against Chinese-held positions at Wuwei, near Anking, Kiangsi Province, said repulsed with heavy losses. One thousand Wang Ching-wei troops reported to have surrendered to Chinese forces at Paoan, southern Kwangtung, on August 22.

China Inland Mission buildings at Kian said damaged in Japanese air raid on August 3 and 4.

Chinese Government expected to form a central planning board to coordinate country's effort and industry in prosecution of war, says Reuter dispatch from Chungking.

*
**

August 30

Eighth Route Army activity continues to paralyze rail traffic in Shansi, according to Chungking report. Guerrillas operate from Taiyuan to Linchinu and Fanchen near inner loop of Great Wall.

Domei alleges heavy fighting between National and Communist troops in Shansi. Chinese field dispatch states Japanese forces in south Kwangsi launched an attack in four columns converging on Shansze, south of Nanning on Aug. 19. Japanese naval air units reported by Domei to have carried out extensive bombing raids on Kwangsi Province points.

Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, leaves Tokyo preparatory to sailing Sept. 1 for the N.E.I. as special Japanese envoy to discuss economic relations between Dutch colonies and Japan.

Chungking officially refutes rumor that present Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Hu Shih, will be recalled and replaced.

An American church was demolished when Japanese planes raided Shiuchow, Kwangtung Province yesterday, according to Chungking report.

Japanese Ban Transport Of Luxuries to Mongolia

The transport of luxuries to Inner Mongolia has been banned by the Japanese-controlled Kalgan railway station, it was reported from Tokyo on Sept. 22 by *Havas*. Among forbidden articles which the pastoral Mongolians must in future do without are precious stones, metals, cameras and films, perfumes and high-grade silks. The agency added that perfume and cameras are not heavy sellers on the Mongolian market.

Who's Who in China

Tao-shing Chang, governmental officer; born at Changshu, Kiangsu, 1907; attended colleges in China and America; L.L.B., National Central University, Nanking, 1930; M. A., Northwestern University, Illinois, 1932; Ph.D., State University of Iowa, 1934; member of

張道行

Tao-shing Chang

planning committee, Organization Department of the Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking, 1934-36; professor of International Law and Comparative Government, Central Political Institute, Nanking-Chungking, 1934-1939; now member, Technical Committee of the Central Political Council, and Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; author of several books including "International Controversies over the Chinese Eastern Railway," (in English); "Political Structure of Japan," "American Far Eastern Policy", "American Neutrality and the Future War", and Editor-in-chief of the Chinese "Foreign Affairs"; address, Waichiaopao, Chungking.

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SHANGHAI

Men and Events

The U. S. Navy Department announced on Sept. 21 that Commander Joseph L. McGuigan, stationed at Mare Island, had been appointed manager of the Cavite Navy Yard in the Philippines.

*

Tateki Horinuchi, newly-appointed Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai and concurrently Minister-at-Large in China, arrived in Shanghai this week to assume his new positions.

*

A party of American editors and business men, who are making a tour of the Far East and the South Seas regions on a Pan-Pacific clipper plane, was scheduled to arrive in Hongkong this week.

*

J. A. Smith, manager in China for the G. E. X-Ray Corporation of Chicago, departed for the United States last week. Mr. Smith came to China several months ago from the Union of South Africa, where he had been located for several years.

*

Prof. Lei Pei-hung, recently appointed president of National Kwangsi University, and Su Hsi-hsun, recently appointed Commissioner of Education for Kwangsi Province, assumed office on Sept. 21, according to **Kuomin** report from Kweilin.

*

Paul H. Gore-Booth, second secretary of the British Embassy at Tokyo, was married on Sept. 21 to Miss Patricia E. Ellerton, daughter of Mr. Montague Ellerton, at Saint Andrew's Church in Yokohama.

*

Randall Gould, editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and correspondent for Christian Science Monitor has returned to Shanghai from Tokyo. He accompanied C. V. Starr, owner of the Evening Post, who has returned to New York after a visit to Shanghai.

*

The College of Agriculture of Lingnan University, which was moved to Kunming at the time of the Japanese occupation of Canton, will shortly be removed again—to Lokchong, northern Kwangtung province, according to **Kuomin** report from Hongkong on Sept. 21.

*

Sir Denison Ross, well-known British orientalist, died in Istambul on Sept. 20. Prof. Charles Gabriel Seligman, eminent British anthropologist, well-known for his research work in India, Ceylon, Sudan, New Guinea, Borneo and Africa, died in London on Sept. 20.

*

The Japanese are planning shortly to stage an exposition of modern Japanese culture in Shanghai, according to **Domei** report from Tokyo on Sept. 21. The report stated that a magazine known as **East Asia Forum** (Toa Koron) has begun collecting material for the exposition. The magazine will be assisted by the Japanese scientific library in Shanghai.

*

The Japanese Army authorities at Hankow announced on Sept. 21 that the city had been "separated" from its sister cities of Wuchang and Hanyang. Hankow, according to **Domei**, will be converted into a Special Municipality which will be placed under the direct control of the puppet government at Nanking. Hanyang and Wuchang will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Japanese-controlled Hupeh Provincial Government. The National Government, several years ago, combined the three cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang into the Wuhan Special Municipality.

Brig.-General F. W. Honeycutt of the U. S. Army, formerly stationed at Fort Stotsenburg, Philippines, was killed in an airplane accident near Woodbine, Georgia on Sept. 20, according to **United Press** report. Gen. Honeycutt was accompanied by Capt. George F. Keyhoe and another Army officer whose name was not given. The report stated the plane fell in a marsh and caught fire.

*

A. H. George, British Consul-General, paid a courtesy call on Lt.-General Fujita, commander of Japanese troops in the Shanghai area, and on Major-General Hasegawa, commander of the Shanghai Garrison, on Sept. 19. Mr. George was accompanied by Major S. R. Hunt, liaison officer attached to the British Consulate-General at Shanghai and also by H. H. Thomas, British Consul for Japanese affairs.

*

According to a message from Tokyo, through the French **Havas** service on Sept. 18, the Japanese Government has issued national bonds, up to and including Aug. 31, to the enormous total of Yen 25,118,282,000. With the exception of Yen 1,247,388,000, all of the bonds were issued domestically. Japanese financiers and statesmen regarded Yen10,000,000,000 as the limit of national bond issues prior to the outbreak of the China "incident."

Sergeant Owen Sanford Gander, who was enlisted in the Royal Air Force, was reported killed in action, according to telegrams received in Shanghai. Sergeant Gander was the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Gander of the Chinese Maritime Customs. He was born on Feb. 6, 1922 and attended the local Cathedral School. He joined the R.A.F. in January, 1938. His elder brother Douglas, who also attended the Cathedral School, is serving with the Royal Artillery in England.

Malcolm Rosholt, who has been connected with the editorial department of **The China Press**, departed this week for the Netherlands East Indies and after some time there plans to return to the United States. Mr. Rosholt plans to lecture on conditions in the Far East upon his return to America.

*

Eiji Amau, former spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office, who is at present Ambassador to Italy, will shortly be recalled, according to **Havas** report from Tokyo. Zembei Horikiri, former speaker of the House of Representatives, may be appointed to the Rome post, according to the report.

*

Dr. Mei I-chi, president of National Tsing-Hua University, has just completed 25 years of service with the well-known educational institution, according to report from Chungking on Sept. 21 stating that a reception in his honor was held by alumni of the institution residing in Chungking. National Tsing-Hua University, established with funds from the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity, was removed from Peiping to Chungking at the time of the Japanese invasion of North China in 1937.

*

Gen. Ku Chu-tung, commander of Chinese Government troops in the 3rd War Zone, embracing Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces, has recommended the establishment of a Kiangsu-Anhwei joint political institute, according to report from Chungking on Sept. 21. The Institute will be under the supervision of the National Ministry of Education and will be devoted to the training of young men and women for local administrative organs in "free" Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces.

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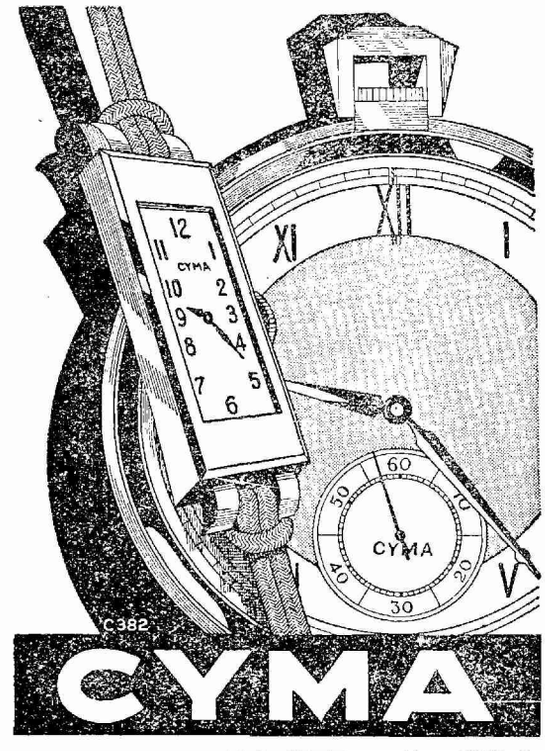

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The first Hai-Alai fronton to be established in the Philippines is scheduled to be opened in Manila on Saturday, Oct. 5. The promoter of the Manila Hai-Alai was Teodoro Jauregui, long connected with the Hai-Alai enterprise in Shanghai. Many of the players also were recruited in Shanghai, but arrangements have been made to bring players to Manila from Spain, Mexico and Cuba, according to the announcement.

*

The most sensational kidnapping in America since the Lindbergh affair of several years ago, occurred at Hillsborough, California, on Sept. 21 when two armed men seized three-year-old Marc de Tristan, son of Comtesse Marc de Tristan. The kidnappers demanded U.S.$100,000 in a note dropped from their car after seizing the child. Operatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation withdrew from the parents' mansion in order to permit them to contact the kidnappers. The child has been restored to his parents and one of the kidnappers arrested.

*

Esson M. Gale, Litt. Ph. D. University of Leyden, former chairman of the department of Oriental languages at the University of California, has retired from his recent post of chief foreign secretary of the Chinese Salt Revenue Administration at Shanghai. Professor Gale will be at Northwestern University the coming year as visiting professor of political science. He has under preparation his reminiscences of thirty years' personal experiences in the Far East with the title "Salt for the Dragon."

*

Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Minister to Canada, departed for his post on Sept. 21, after a brief visit to Tokyo where he was summoned by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who was responsible for the recent wholesale shake-up of Japanese diplomats and consular officials. Baron Tomii was accompanied by his family and the Japanese Consul-General at Chicago, Hiroshi Ashino, who also was recalled in connection with the shake-up.

*

Com. Orville D. Foutch, manager of the U.S. Navy Purchasing and Disbursing Office in Shanghai, has been ordered transferred to the Twelfth Naval District. Commander Charles F. Field, commander of the U.S.S. Pecos, was transferred to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington. Commander Everett L. Gayhard was transferred from the Cavite Navy Yard in the Philippines to the Navy Yard In Washington D. C. Commander Benjamin H. Adams of the Medical Corps was assigned to the U.S.S. Canopus and Commander George S. Rentz was assigned to the U.S.S. Augusta. The War Department announced that Col. Robert P. Glassburn had been relieved of his duties in the Philippines and assigned to the Ninth Coast Artillery in the San Francisco district.

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94-155

In the United States Court for China

ELSIE CHICO, *Plaintiff*

vs.

ANTOLIN SANTOS CHICO, *Defendant.*

Cause No. 4524
Civil No. 2403
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Sept. 20, 1940.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for Divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 20th day of September, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 20th day of September, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 20th day of September, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since August, 1939, and that defendant's last known address was No. 1777 MANGAHAN Street, Manila, Philippine Islands.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 20th day of September, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 12th day of October, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 20th day of September, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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Stephen I. O. Tsai, Controller of Yenching University, Peiping, passed through Shanghai last week on his way to the United States.

*

Eric Mayell, representative in the Far East for 20th Century Fox Newsreel, departed from Shanghai for Hanoi, Indo-China, this week.

*

Hsi Lun was appointed a member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Committee in succession to Hsu Ming-Yuan, who resigned, according to **Kuomin.**

*

The Executive Yuan of the National Government announced on Sept. 11 that Tung Chen and Wang Yen-hsi had been appointed secretaries of the Yuan.

*

Jacques Marcuse, correspondent for the French **Havas** news agency at Chungking, arrived in Shanghai this week where he will remain for some time.

*

Agnes Smedley, who has been connected with the International Red Cross in interior China, is confined to a hospital in Hongkong, suffering from an abdominal ailment.

*

F. Tillman Durdin, correspondent for the **New York Times** at Chungking, accompanied by Mrs. Durdin, arrived in Shanghai this week for a few days' visit prior to proceeding to the United States on vacation.

*

Dr. Chu Chia-hua, director of the Central Party Organization Department, has been appointed acting president of the National Central Research Institute (Academia Sinica), according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking on Sept. 19.

*

Dr. Erich Landauer returned to Shanghai from a trip to North China last week. He plans to return to north China shortly where he will spend the winter teaching at Cheloo University, Tsinan and at the Peiping Union Medical College at Peiping.

*

Dr. T. T. Li, former director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Chinese Foreign Office and now Minister to Cuba, has been authorized to attend the inauguration of the new president of Cuba as the Special Envoy of the Republic of China.

*

The U. S. Government, in the month of August, issued export licenses for war materials valued at US$115,685,000, of which Great Britain bought US$100,000,000 worth. The Netherlands Indies purchased US$10,000,000 worth and Canada and Brazil each purchased US$2,000,000 worth.

*

The Japanese paper, **Shanghai Mainichi**, on Sept. 18, said that the Central China Electricity and Water Works Company, a Japanese enterprise, was planning shortly to build a hydro-electric plant on the Chientang River in Chekiang province. It was claimed the plant would cost Ch.$8,000,000.

Shichitaro Yada, recently appointed president of the Japanese Tung Wen University, was formerly Consul-General at Shanghai and one of the early directors of the Tung Wen Society. Mr. Yada was welcomed on his arrival at Shanghai on Sept. 19 by Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Chinese Municipality.

*

A decree of divorce was granted by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U. S. Court on Sept. 17, to Mrs. Nadejda P. J. Biggs, dissolving her marriage to P. J. Biggs, who is connected with the U. S. Navy at Hongkong. Commissioner N. E. Lurton had charge of the case on instructions from Leighton Shields, District Attorney, who is absent on leave.

*

Huang Kuo-chang was elected first president of the newly organized China Geographical Institute, which was organized by the trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity at Chungking on Sept. 18. The Institute will devote the coming year to a study of geographical conditions in southern Shensi and northern Kweichow. The Institute will also make a modern map of the Chungking district.

*

The Executive Yuan of the National Government issued a decree on Sept. 16 prohibiting use of the term "Moslem Race," in reference to Chinese citizens professing adherence to the Mohammedan faith. According to report from Chungking the use of the term had been responsible for much misunderstanding as Mohammedans could not be regarded as a separate race merely because they followed the Mohammedan religion.

*

Population of the United States, according to the new census taken this year, has reached 131,409,881. This figure represents an increase of 8,634,835 over 1930, when the population was 122,773,646. The increase was considerably less than the 10,000,000 which had been expected, the reason being increased immigration restrictions and a decreasing birthrate. Officials predicted that the population of continental United States would become static at 150,000,000 between 1970 and 1980.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Manufacturing Opinion

PROPAGANDA FOR WAR: The Campaign against American Neutrality, 1914-1917—By H. C. Peterson. University of Oklahoma Press, 1939. Third Printing. 357 pages, appendices, bibliography, index, cloth. Price, U.S.$3.00.

This book on propaganda during the first World War is in "Current History's" selection of the most important non-fiction books of 1939. Dr. Peterson has done more than show the ways and means by which the British propagandists established their pre-eminence over the competing propagandists of the Central Powers. He has also, unwittingly perhaps, provided a handbook of instruction for those wishing to carry on propaganda in the United States. Today, when all governments have elaborate propaganda machinery in active operation, a book such as this serves as a sobering and thought-provoking agency. Is United States neutrality again to fall victim to successful propaganda? Is propaganda a legitimate government activity? These are the logical questions following upon Dr. Peterson's book.

From the beginning of the war, the British government set in motion various organizations to carry on propaganda activity in the United States. (The German efforts are also discussed in this book, but their lack of success makes them of secondary importance.) Beginning with censorship and cutting the cables between the United States and Germany, the next British step was a War Propaganda Bureau, installed in Wellington House, authorized by the British Foreign Office. Sir Gilbert Parker, in charge of propaganda for the United States, had as his assistants such men as Professor Macneile Dixon of Glasgow University, Mr. A. J. Toynbee of Balliol. By 1917, the United States propaganda group numbered fifty-four. Among the authors who wrote for Wellington House were distinguished men such as James Bryce, G.K. Chesterton, Conan Doyle, Cardinal Mercier, J. W. Headlan, E. J. Trevelyan, Alfred Noyes, Hilaire Belloc, Joseph Conrad.

"Wellington House was concerned with the production, translation and distribution of books, pamphlets, government publications, speeches and so forth dealing with the war, its origin, its history and all the varied and difficult questions which arose during its development; the production and distribution of special pictorial papers; assisting in the placing of articles and interviews designed to influence opinion in the world's newspapers and magazines, especially in America; the wide distribution of pictorial matter, cartoons, pictures and drawings, photographs for insertion in newspapers and periodicals and for exhibition; the production and distribution of cinematograph films; personal correspondence with influential people abroad, especially in America; arrangements for the interchange of visits, of personal tours to neutral and Allied countries and of visits of distinguished neutrals and representatives of the Allies to this country; the production and distribution of maps, diagrams, posters, lantern slides and lectures, pictures, postcards, and all other possible means of miscellaneous propaganda."

This list has a very familiar ring. Every method here described is being used today by various governments and political parties. There is missing, however, one important and vigorous present-day agency—the radio.

There is more than a little cynicism in the section dealing with America's entry into the war and her own subsequent efforts to arouse the "righteous wrath" of the American people by setting up her own Committee on Public Information. This American "Wellington House" with Mr. Creel at its head became the "greatest propagandist the modern world has known." Thanks to Mr. Creel, by 1918 the Americans "were enjoying the war thoroughly and hating the Germans in a very satisfactory manner."

The materials used by Dr. Peterson are but hinted at in the full bibliography. Interviews resulted in constant rebuffs and the British Foreign Office "was unable to assist in such a project." The British Museum provided, perhaps unwillingly, the American Press Resume prepared by Wellington House solely for the British Cabinet members. These Resumés revealed the actual results of Britain's propaganda.

Dr. Peterson is an assistant professor of history in the University of Oklahoma. His book is timely, illuminating and discouraging—discouraging because one is forced to the conclusion that unbiased information is completely unavailable under war conditions. The reviewer would take exception to an important implication that seems to lie in Dr. Peterson's findings, namely, that a gullible American people were led by the nose into war by dishonest British propagandists. Pro-Allied sympathy was dominant in the United States, and therefore the problem of British propaganda was not to win sympathy but to transmute it into positive action. The fact is that the British propagandists took advantage of an already existing sentiment in their favor, but essentially the British cause was juster than the German cause.

F.M.R.

Poetry Ensemble

PATH TO PARNASSUS: Anthology for Students—Edited with Introduction by Furnley Maurice. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1940. 169 pages, cloth. Price, three shillings.

A BOOK OF FRENCH VERSE FOR AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS—Edited with a Vocabulary and Notes by Alan Carey Taylor. Melbourne University Press, 1939. xviii + 153 pages, cloth. Price, 3/6d.

BARBITOS: Experiments in Verse-Translation—By J. Lee Pulling. Melbourne University Press, 1939. 131 pages, cloth. Price, six shillings.

Furnley Maurice has made a happy division in his anthology of poetry for young people under the heading "Poems of Joy and Beauty," "Poems of Places," "Poems of Reflection," "Poems of Wisdom and Experience," "Narrative and Humorous Poems." As one may expect, the great majority are well-loved poems from English authors, and range from Psalms, the Apocrypha and Shakespeare to Lewis Carroll and Hilaire Belloc. But it is a surprise and also a pleasure to find poems from some twenty Australian and New Zealand poets. In an anthology prepared in Melbourne particularly for Australian students, it is fitting that the editor should discover for his young readers their own poetic

JAPAN'S WAR IN CHINA

When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke at Peiping on July 7, 1937 and at Shanghai on August 13 of the same year, THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW immediately began compiling a day-to-day record of out-standing developments in the struggle including the diplomatic side as well as the military. These handy little volumes, each covering a period of six months, have now reached five.

They are 5" × 7½" in size and the number of pages runs from 116 to 180 for the different volumes.

Vol. 5 of the detailed day-to-day record of Sino-Japanese hostilities is now off the press. It covers the period from July 7, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

Outstanding developments in this period include the beginning of Japan's air raids on Chungking, Wang Ching-wei's activities at Nanking, Anglo-Japanese negotiations over the Tientsin incident, beginning of terrorism at Shanghai, abrogation of the American-Japanese Trade treaty, initiation of anti-foreign movements by Japanese Army authorities, "slapping" and "stripping" incidents at Tientsin, Ambassador Grew's denunciation of Japan's anti-American activities in China, beginning of U.S. "moral" embargo against Japan, etc., etc.

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In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Application of Arthur Berlin and his wife Judith Hart Berlin to change their names

Cause No. 4521
Special Proc. No. 2400
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Sept. 9th., 1940.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Berlin and his wife, Judith Hart Berlin, intend to make application to the United States Court for China at Shanghai for an Order authorizing them to change their names from Arthur Berlin to ARTHUR HART BURLING and from Judith Hart Berlin to JUDITH HART BURLING in accordance with the provisions of the Statute such case made and provided.

This application is made on the following grounds:

That your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin was born in Boston, Mass., U.S.A. on August 4th, 1901: he was educated at the Boston Latin School and graduated from Harvard University in June, 1923.

That the name Berlin is taken by persons with whom your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin, has business and social relations as indicating that your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin, is of German nationality or descent.

That your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin, is not German or of German descent, and is 100 per cent. American, with high American ideals and your Petitioners have no other reasons for desiring such change of name, and are not aware of any objection to said change existing, nor do your Petitioners know of any reason that can be urged against it.

Dated: Shanghai, China, September 9th, 1940.

(sd) Arthur Berlin.
.....

(sd) Judith Hart Berlin.
.....

BACK ISSUE WANTED

The Review will pay one dollar ($1.00) for each copy of the issue of MARCH 3, 1928 (Vol. 44, No. 1).

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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subjects and their own contemporary writers. Why is not Kurraba "by the North Shore blue" as poetic a remembrance as a spot in England? Why should not an Ode to Sydney, "blue-veined, foamborn," bring a nostalgia no less intense than places more frequently sung in verse?

The editor has an introduction of ten pages which presents definite points of departure for the reader who wishes to develop an appreciation. Brief explanatory notes are added when necessary. The list of authors gives information about each person whose work is represented.

The Book of French Verse, edited by Mr. Taylor, is of a more conservative character than the former anthology. This is to be expected in a book used for foreign-language study in schools. The French poems have been divided into four groups, arranged according to difficulty. Teachers of beginners classes in French will find the first division of songs particularly useful. Part III is primarily intended for pupils preparing for the School Leaving Certificate, and poems of the last section are for those doing more advanced work. Fifty poets are represented.

The editor gives an introduction which discusses the rhythm and rhyme of French verse. There is a helpful group of explanatory notes and the 27-page vocabulary adds to the effective use of the book.

"Barbitos" is a small book of translations from Latin into English, twenty of the odes of Horace and a short selection each from Catullus, Virgil and Ovid, along with some experiments in translation from English into Latin. Mr. Pulling has captured much of the flavor of Horace's odes, combining on occasion in a happy manner the Latin meter with experimental English verse forms. We have only one fault to find with Mr. Pulling, and that perhaps he could not avoid, not having lived in Shanghai. Horace wrote, addressing his table boy: "Persicos odi, puer, apparatus," which Mr. Pulling translates:

"Persian pomps and vanities,
Sirrah, do my soul displease."

Not "Sirrah," Mr. Pulling, but just what Horace says: "Boy, take off those foreign trappings."

It would be good if our teachers of Latin would use such a book as this to give their students a feeling for the eternal freshness of literature, in no matter what language.

D.F.R.

GIDDY MINDS AND FOREIGN QUARRELS: An Estimate of American Foreign Policy—By Charles A. Beard. New York, Macmillan Co., 1939. 687 pages. Price, U.S. 50 cents.

Dr. Beard in this little book asks Americans to reject all measures which would lead the American nation to take any responsibility for world affairs. He holds that the American destiny lies in the Western Hemisphere, that Americans lack the knowledge and insight to take any leadership, and that America has no power to enforce any decisions she might make regarding foreign affairs.

Despite Dr. Beard's fine record in American history, one is justified in asking whether he has given a fair or helpful selection of material in this little book. To start a serious book with such a prejudicial title as this, is not compatible with scholarship or fair treatment. After all, there are people of equal sincerity who believe that America must increasingly take a place in international affairs.

In the United States Court for China

In re: ESTATE of JOHN FRANCIS MANNING, Deceased.

Cause No. 4514
Special Proceedings No. 2393
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
September 3, 1940
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Francis Manning, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 7, 1941, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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